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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, partly cloudy. Temps. 1-7 (34-45). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temps. 1-8 (34-47). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, overcast. Temps. 9-18 (48-61). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 2-7 (34-45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£30.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	50.25
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	2.50 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D

No. 30,096 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1979 Established 1887

Patriotic Front Accepts British Transition Plan

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Britain and the rival factions in Zimbabwe Rhodesia today reached agreement on arrangements for a transition from guerrilla war to all-party elections, vastly increasing the possibility of an early end to the 14-year-old crisis in southern Africa.

In 10 weeks of negotiations at Lancaster House in London, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, has persuaded the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and the government of Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa to accept both an independence constitution and a transitional formula. All that remains is bargaining over the terms to bring armed combat to a halt.

Although the cease-fire talks, which will begin tomorrow, may be even more difficult than the previous stages, today's agreement constituted a triumph for Lord Carrington and for the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Partly because of the foreign secretary's firm management of the negotiations and partly because of changes in the status of the participants, he has succeeded where his predecessors have failed.

"Even if we can't get an agreement on the cease-fire," said one ranking British official involved in the talks, "we have done far more than we dreamed possible. The front is committed to so much now — the constitution, the transition — that they would be hard put to sell an election boycott to the rest of the world. If we carry out what we have agreed to in good faith, even if the front walks out at the last minute, we will have a fair part of Africa and much of the world with us."

One Sentence Added

In the end, Britain had to agree to add only one sentence to the transition proposals it put forward on Nov. 2 to gain the assent of the guerrilla alliance. It said, "the Patriotic Front forces will also be required to comply with the directives of the governor." The front took the sentence as evidence that their forces would have equal status to those of the Salisbury regime during the electoral campaign; the British took it as a reinforcement of the authority of the interim governor, a Briton who will be named shortly.

"Equal status" had been the main sticking point for Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the co-leaders of the front. They felt that they must have some acknowledgement that their armed struggle had been a factor in bringing the parties to the conference table, and some protection against repression by the Muzorewa military forces.

"After the governor arrives in Salisbury there will be no terrorists," Willie Musarurwa, the front spokesman, told newsmen jubilantly. "We will become a legal force in the country. This is to us simple recognition of the contribution which young men and women in Zimbabwe have made to bring about peace, progress and democracy in that country."

As things turned out, the formula evolved by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia after three days of talks with Mrs. Thatcher last week, and put forward yesterday by the front as a compromise gesture, was a smoke screen behind which the front could retreat. None of its provisions was embodied in the agreement reached this morning at the conference.

The breakthrough came in the following exchange between Mr. Mugabe and Lord Carrington:

Mr. Mugabe: "In the light of the discussions we have had as a result of President Kaunda's proposals to the prime minister, if you are prepared to include the Patriotic Front forces in paragraph 13 of the British paper, we are able to agree to the interim proposals, conditional on a successful outcome of the negotiations on the cease-fire."

Lord Carrington: "I can confirm that your forces, and the Rhodesian security forces, will be under the authority of the governor. The Patriot-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Lord Carrington

inside

WEEKEND:

Brussels' Cirque Royale Celebrates Its 100th Birthday.

Richard Gere: Not Just Another Pretty Face.

Page 7W.

Carter: U.S. Won't Yield To Khomeini 'Blackmail'

Students Reject Bid For Release

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 15 — Iranian officials said today that they were trying to win the release of women, blacks and non-Americans among the 98 hostages in the U.S. Embassy, but students holding the hostages said that nobody would be set free without word from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, unless the deposed shah is surrendered to Iranian revolutionary justice.

Ayatollah Khomeini, reported to be fatigued and suffering from a "brief illness," said he would not see anyone for 20 days, which raised the prospect that the crisis, in its 12th day, could drag on into next month.

The ayatollah, 79, speaking to clergymen who visited him at his residence in Qom, denounced the U.S. freeze of Iranian assets. "They rob and freeze our money just like thieves," he said.

UN Discussions

At the United Nations, further closed-door consultations today were set as a follow-up to meetings by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with UN officials in an effort to head off an Iranian request that the Security Council convene on the crisis.

The United States late yesterday blocked Iran's attempt to bring the matter before the Security Council.

"We're going to work actively to prevent a discussion by the Security Council until the hostages are released," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said. "There is no way this government will negotiate under the gun of its people being held."

Security Council members said earlier that they were "disinclined" to meet Iran's request for a meeting to air its charge that the United States was creating a "climate of war."

In Tehran, a spokesman for the students holding 62 Americans and 36 others, mostly Asian employees, rejected a proposal by Iran's acting foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, to free some of the hostages. The students also seized a three-member NBC-TV News crew today and questioned them for several hours inside the embassy before turning them loose.

Highly placed official sources in Tehran and in Qom said that talks for the "phased" release of some of the 100 hostages — women and non-Americans first — were being pushed by Mr. Bani-Sadr. The hostages are believed to include seven women.

In a television interview today, Mr. Bani-Sadr added that some black American male hostages might also be released because as blacks, "they are a deprived people."

But a student spokesman in the embassy said, "We do not agree with any such attempts. Our stand is the stand taken by the Imam [Ayatollah Khomeini]."

"We shall accept the word of Imam Khomeini, since he reflects the will of our nation and will reflect the will of our nation whenever he speaks," the student leader said.

The student said that the NBC

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)



Associated Press

Woman identified as a U.S. citizen is surrounded by crowd outside U.S. Embassy in Tehran yesterday. The woman protested the holding of hostages; guards asked her to leave.

Says Tehran Accountable For Captives

By Laurence McQuillan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — President Carter today accused the Iranian government of practicing terrorism and warned the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini it will be "held accountable" if U.S. hostages in Tehran are harmed.

Mr. Carter also said he will continue a policy of "firmness and restraint" in dealing with the hostage crisis, but will not give in to Iran's demands.

"The United States of America will not yield to international ter-

Bulletin

White House spokesman Jody Powell said after President Carter's address that several U.S. allies have said they plan to cut back on purchases of Iranian oil. He would not identify the countries and said, "We have not asked people to limit their imports of Iranian oil." See earlier story below.

rorism or to blackmail," he told labor leaders at an AFL-CIO convention.

Following the meeting, Mr. Carter attended a special church session with families of the hostages at Washington's National Cathedral.

12 Days Old

Mr. Carter noted that 98 persons, including 62 Americans, have been held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for 12 days by Iranians demanding the return of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran.

"For a rare time in human history, a host government has condoned and even encouraged this kind of action," he said. "This is an act of terrorism, totally outside the bounds of international law."

He said it was "unthinkable" that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Official Explanation of Deportation Order

Nablus Mayor Was PLO Agent, Israel Says

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15 — Israeli officials said today that the Palestinian Mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka, who is under a deportation order, had long served as the Palestine Liberation Organization's top official in the occupied West Bank.

In explaining that the government's decision to deport Mr. Shaka went far beyond his reported remarks favorable to terrorism, they said he had met with PLO leaders in Jordan and elsewhere and conveyed messages and instructions from them to activists in the occupied territories.

The Israeli effort to broaden the accusation against Mr. Shaka followed adverse reaction from the United States and other countries to the mayor's arrest and the deportation proceedings against him. He is in Ramle Prison, near Tel Aviv, awaiting an Israeli Supreme Court hearing on a temporary injunction he obtained against his expulsion.

In Washington, the State Department today urged Israel to avoid steps that would make the West Bank autonomy talks more difficult. Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, who had previously refused to comment on the Shaka case, read a statement that said, "Deportation is a step that has impact on the West Bank leaders. With the autonomy talks under way, steps should be avoided to make the negotiations more difficult."

Many of the other West Bank and Gaza mayors, all of whom have resigned in protest, appeared today at a rally in Nablus, where several hundred of Mr. Shaka's supporters sang nationalist songs and chanted, "Palestine is Arab."

"We shall never kneel," the mayors said in a joint statement, "we shall never bow, we shall never bargain and we shall never give up a grain of our national soil."

Several of the mayors met with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to seek a reversal of the expulsion order and to secure Mr. Shaka's release, but the Ministerial Defense Committee rejected their appeal.

Honecker in S. Yemen

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (UPI) — East German leader Erich Honecker arrived in Southern Yemen today for an official visit, the Iraqi news agency reported.

There were strikes throughout much of the West Bank and scattered demonstrations in Arab East Jerusalem and elsewhere, but no serious violence was reported.

Meanwhile, Israel today handed over part of the Sinai Desert to Egypt in a brief military ceremony that took place at a civilian airfield at the foot of the 6th-century Monastery of St. Catherine. The turnover of the 600-square-mile, arc-shaped zone was another phase of Israel's three-year withdrawal from the region stipulated in the March 26 peace treaty with Egypt.

Accommodation Effort

Brig. Gen. Abu Shanaf, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Sinai talks, told the gathering that the decision to move up the scheduled transfer date by two months "shows that both parties do not insist on or adhere to the letter of written agreements but make an effort to accommodate each other."

In an apparent attempt to defuse the tensions in the occupied territories, Mr. Weizman today abolished the senior army post for the area and took responsibility for contacts with Palestinian leaders, the Israel radio reported.

Mr. Weizman was reported unhappy with the conduct of Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, the top officer in charge of the West Bank, in the Shaka case.

Gen. Matt has been accused in the Israeli press of trapping Mr. Shaka by repeatedly asking the mayor his opinion of last year's terrorist attack on a coastal road, in which 34 Israelis died. An unidentified officer then leaked the conversation to the news media.

Mr. Shaka was arrested Sunday and ordered deported to Jordan for allegedly expressing support for terrorist activities in the conversation, but he has maintained that his remarks were misinterpreted.

Mr. Weizman's order abolishing Gen. Matt's position appeared to be a way of firing the general, although the radio said the move had been under consideration for some time.

In New York yesterday, the United Nations Security Council expressed regret and concern over the Shaka affair, warning that it "might contribute to the increase in tension" in the Middle East.

Earlier, the UN said PLO leader Yasser Arafat urged Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to intervene to prevent Israel from deporting Mr. Shaka.



United Press International

Demonstrators chanting "Palestine is Arab" lift up Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf yesterday during a protest in Nablus against the jailing of Mayor Bassam Shaka by the Israeli government.

International Problems Seen

Carter Freeze Implications Worry Bankers in Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT) — European bankers are privately applauding President Carter's action freezing official Iranian deposits with U.S. banks and their overseas branches, but are worried about the implications for international banking.

"It's about time the Iranians were put down, economically speaking, one way or another," said a continental banker who, like others, agreed to express his views only if he remained unidentified. "But from a banking point of view, it's a very dangerous precedent. If every head of government can freeze the account of another government, I don't know where we're going. That means the end of convertibility."

A U.S. banker based in London agreed: "Once you start meddling with deposits, there's no end to the problems. If people start to question the safety of their deposits, the flexibility and liquidity of the system will begin to be lost, the system will ossify."

And a British merchant banker, who said Washington had no choice but to do what it did, added that he was "quite disturbed" about the banking implications. "I don't see this as any different from the hijacking of a big airplane. You've got a lot of people [non-U.S. bankers], in a sense, locked up. . .and the outcome is quite unpredictable. I'm not sure everyone will be able to step back and unwind it."

"It's a no-war, no-peace situation where we're really at war," a New York banker remarked. "The ramifications are tremendous. This was done to protect the dollar, but the long-term ramifications could hurt it."

The government today took the freeze order off bank accounts used to support Iranian diplomats and students in the United States, and said that grain shipments to Tehran will not be halted. The freeze remains in effect for all other Iranian money in the United States.

There appears to be widespread expectation that regardless of how the situation with Iran is finally settled, the administration has effectively begun to drive elsewhere, or into other currencies, the $70 billion that foreign depositors have placed with U.S. banks and their offshore branches.

Obviously not all $70 billion comes from countries likely to seek surer havens, but the potential for a serious capital outflow from the United States exists — and could contribute to a weaker dollar, even if there are no conversions to other currencies, as the capital movement itself will weaken the overall U.S. balance of payments.

Of more immediate concern to the international community is the legality of U.S. bank branches in other countries refusing to honor

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Social Worker Seized in Rome As Terrorist Spy

ROME, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Police have arrested Lucia Reggiani, a social worker, and accused her of being a Red Brigades spy in the Justice Ministry who provided inside information to the terrorist gang.

Officers said that Miss Reggiani, 31, who was arrested last week, was the "mole" used by the Red Brigades to keep track of high-level ministry officials.

Investigators have long suspected that the terrorist group had a spy in the Justice Ministry because the gang often seemed to know about police plans before they were put into action.

Miss Reggiani was accused of helping set up the killing of Rome Judge Girolamo Tartaglione in October of last year. Police said that she knew Judge Tartaglione well through her work in a welfare study group associated with the ministry.

Says Art Historian Spied for Russia

Thatcher Cites 4th Man in Philby Case

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP) — Sir Anthony Blunt, an eminent British art historian who advised Queen Elizabeth II and her father on the royal collection of paintings, was a spy in World War II for the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today.

Mrs. Thatcher said Sir Anthony, 72, confessed in 1964 to passing information to the Soviet Union when he was a member of Britain's wartime security service, but to secure his confession he was given immunity from prosecution.

She said Sir Anthony was first interrogated in 1951 after two leading British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, defected to the Soviet Union after serving in the British Embassy in Washington.

The Burgess-Maclean affair was Britain's worst spy scandal. In 1963 their associate Harold (Kim) Philby also defected to Moscow. He was a former member of the security service who also worked in the Washington embassy and was the notorious "third man" who tipped off Burgess and Maclean that they were about to be exposed because of security leaks.



AP

Sir Anthony Blunt

Mrs. Thatcher said Sir Anthony assisted Burgess and Maclean to escape to the Soviet Union.

Following Mrs. Thatcher's disclosure, Buckingham Palace said Sir Anthony would be stripped of the knighthood he was awarded in 1956. He was surveyor of the royal art collection to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth from 1945 to 1972.

The subject was raised in Parliament following publication of a book, "The Climate of Treason," by Andrew Boyle, which speculates about fourth and fifth men in the Burgess-Maclean-Philby case.

Burgess died in 1963 but Maclean and Philby are believed still to be living in the Soviet Union.

Sir Anthony was a tutor at Cambridge University when Burgess was a student there, and later was a director of London's Courtauld Institute of Art and professor of art history at the University of London.

UN Body Reports On Refugee Flow

BANGKOK, Nov. 15 (AP) — A total of 6,742 Indochinese refugees reached havens in Asia last month, bringing to 320,000 the number of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the UN High Commission for Refugees said today.

The UNHCR office here said Thailand continues to have the largest refugee camp population, with 163,427. Thailand has asked the commission to assist in the care of as many as 300,000 new Cambodian arrivals.

UNHCR said that in October 25,894 refugees departed from the region to live in the United States, France, Australia, Canada and elsewhere.

U.S. Asks Allies to Curb Iran Oil Imports

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration has asked major Western countries to demonstrate their support for the United States in the Iranian crisis by not expanding imports of Iranian oil, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that after President Carter's decision to suspend all imports of oil from Iran, the administration privately urged several allied governments to hold down their own purchases from Iran. Officials said that the effort to gain foreign cooperation had been under way for only a day or so, but a senior administration aide asserted that several European countries, including West Germany, France and Italy, had responded favorably to the U.S. request.

The aide said that the administration did not know of any attempt by a major oil consumer to purchase Iranian oil that previously had been earmarked for delivery to the United States.

Officials said that the attempt to gain allied support on oil purchases from Iran was one of several plans for achieving foreign cooperation now being discussed at senior levels.

Although some officials indicated that the administration had begun to ask foreign governments to close down their embassies in Tehran, a senior official denied that such an initiative was under way.

As described by U.S. officials, the purpose of seeking Western restraint in oil purchases from Iran is three-fold. The effort is designed, first, they said, to underscore Western solidarity behind the administration's attempt to obtain the release of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Second, officials said that a decision by major oil consumers to hold imports from Iran at present levels would enhance efforts by Western countries to reduce worldwide energy demand. "We may be able, in the wake of the Iranian crisis, to summon up the political will to make progress on energy conservation," a State Department official said.

Third, officials suggested that a limit on Western oil imports from Iran could confront the country with some short-term problems in marketing its oil. They said that if Iran were unable to export oil committed earlier to the United States to other major Western countries, it would be forced to sell the oil to less developed nations, whose financial resources are limited.

Officials said that the administration's request would be discussed at a meeting in Paris tomorrow of the governing board of the 20-nation International Energy Agency. A major goal of the meeting is to elicit pledges from major industrial countries to hold down oil imports in 1980. Officials contended that a decision to limit purchases from Iran would aid in this effort.

Before Mr. Carter's decision to suspend oil imports from Iran, the United States purchased about 15 percent of the country's total output. Energy Department officials said that recently the United States had been buying up to 700,000 barrels of Iranian oil a day.

Officials said that Japan, which is Iran's major client for oil, was unlikely to agree to Mr. Carter's request to hold its purchases constant. They also said that the Netherlands, another major importer of Iranian oil, would also have problems in holding down its imports because the country is engaged in a large program of conserving its own resources of natural gas.

However, they said that West Germany, France, Britain and Italy had all expressed support for limiting purchases of Iranian oil. However, specialists said that in the case of Britain and West Germany, it would be difficult to enforce a limit because the bulk of oil purchases is conducted by private firms.

In addition, experts voiced some doubt over how long the administration could count on the cooperation of other major importers in limiting Iranian purchases. In particular, they noted that five major exporting countries — Nigeria, Algeria, Kuwait, Venezuela and Libya — all plan to reduce their oil production next year, which could make Iran's output more crucial to Western nations.

U.K. Lifts Rates To Record 17%

LONDON, Nov. 15 (IHT) — Britain today raised the key minimum lending rate by an unprecedented 3 percentage points to a record 17 percent following a serious setback in the Conservative government's effort to lower inflation by curbing money supply growth. Sterling surged more than 3 cents to over $2.14 following the rise.

Meanwhile, the dollar was steady or higher against other major currencies while dealers sorted out the implication of the U.S. freeze on Iran's official assets.

Details: Page 11.

Hundreds Injured

Iranian Earthquake Toll Expected to Exceed 600

TEHRAN, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Relief officials said today the death toll in a powerful earthquake that rocked northeastern Iran yesterday would go much higher than the 500 first reported.

The quake, the most serious since one in September, 1978, that killed 16,000 persons in the Tabas area, hit 14 villages in the early morning, killing many persons in their beds. It shattered mud-brick houses across a wide rural belt starting at the outskirts of Meshed, 500 miles east of Tehran.

The officials feared the number of dead would exceed 600 and said hundreds were injured.

An air force spokesman said helicopters and C-130 Hercules transport planes were taking tents and blankets to elevated areas outside the ravaged hamlets in the Qayen region.

At the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran, students holding hostages turned their attention to collecting relief items for the quake victims. Piles of blankets, clothing and food stuffs were gathered at one of the embassy gates.

Rescue teams dug through the rubble, recovering the bodies of persons who were smothered under collapsing roofs. The tremor measured 6 on the Richter scale.

The earthquake also rocked the oasis town of Tabas, which was devastated by the 1978 quake.



United Press International

Oil fire rages on waters at Port of Istanbul after Romanian tanker collided with Greek freighter.

2 Ships Collide in Turkey; 53 Said to Die

ISTANBUL, Nov. 15 (UPI) — A Romanian oil tanker and a Greek freighter collided here today in one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, starting a series of explosions that shattered windows four miles inland and turned nearby waters into a mass of flames. Officials said 53 persons died.

Rescue efforts were hampered by flaming oil that at one point stretched a mile and a half. Shipping authorities said the Independenta was carrying 50,000 tons of Libyan oil to a Black Sea port when it collided with the Evria-7.

Thirty sailors from the freighter Evria-7 were rescued, but a spokesman for the Port of Istanbul said that only three members of the 56-man crew aboard the tanker Independenta were thought to have survived.

Three Romanian crewmen were hospitalized; one, extensively burned, was listed as "very critical." The bodies of three other men were brought ashore, but the remaining 50 were missing and believed dead. "I'm afraid nobody else escaped from the Romanian tanker alive," said a port official.

Traffic Halted

The collision halted area marine traffic. Port officials said as many as 80 ships were stacked up waiting to pass through the Bosporous, the only passage from the Black Sea to the Aegean.

The first blast, at about 5.30 a.m. in clear weather, was followed by two smaller explosions roughly three minutes apart. The blasts rocked Istanbul, littering streets four miles away with glass from shattered windows. "First I heard a rumble," one witness said, "and then the world was on fire."

Police reports said the explosion started a fire with flames as high as 300 feet. They said the blaze spread across more than a square mile of the Bosporous and drifted on the tide toward the Marmara Sea, which separates the Bosporous and, to the south, the Dardanelles.

The flames silhouetted Topkapi Palace against the dawn sky; at one point the ancient clifftop palace of Ottoman sultans appeared to be in danger from the blaze, but a shift in wind removed the threat.

U.S. Seeks to Reassure Bankers Disturbed by Freezing of Assets

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that a freeze of Iranian assets was designed to protect U.S. claims against Iran, but the action immediately raised concern in international financial circles about the future willingness of foreigners to keep dollars in American banks.

In the wake of President Carter's announcement blocking Iranian bank deposits and other assets, banking experts here and in Europe raised questions about the impact on dollar investments in American banks.

Originally, the Treasury estimated that Iran's assets were in the range of $4 billion to $5 billion. But Treasury officials last night raised the estimate to $6 billion.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, in briefing newsmen, sought to provide assurances that the United States was reacting to specific actions in Iran, specifically an announcement from Tehran of plans to withdraw funds from the United States.

'Should Not Cause Fear'

"Our action should not cause anyone, private or public, or government, to have any fear about maintaining deposits in American institutions," he declared.

The freeze, Mr. Miller said, was not related to the seizure of American diplomats by Iranian students but instead was intended to protect the Iranian government "assets from being moved beyond our jurisdiction so that American claims could be provided for."

Much of the money — about $1.3 billion — is invested in U.S. Treasury securities at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Other funds are in bank deposits with big American banks in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. A portion of the money is held by these banks overseas.

The United States informed its financial and trading partners of the impending action in hasty communications early yesterday.

One of the purposes was to get sympathetic treatment from foreign central banks in the move to freeze assets in the overseas branches of American banks.

This has caused tensions in the past, but U.S. officials said they hoped that foreign countries would understand the special circumstances.

The United States has about $400 million of mainly private investment in Iran, but with at least $5 billion of Iranian assets in the United States or in American banks abroad, the United States has the greater financial leverage.

Confiscation of American investments in Iran and cancellation of contracts without payment of penalty clauses would be among the potential claims that could be brought by American firms.

Mr. Miller said: "Once all claims are provided for, the normal procedure is that the excess resources are released, but we do not know when that could take place or whether it will take place soon. We don't even know what American claims might be as a result of some of the actions taken."

Trade Reduction Foreseen

Analysts said that the U.S. action may lead to a reduction in trade between the two countries, even though that is not the intended effect.

Trade specialists noted that Iran's economy probably would be hurt because of its dependence on U.S. shipments of food.

The freeze implies no food embargo, but increases the likelihood that Iran will continue trying to meet more of its food needs from other, higher-cost suppliers. Recently, it bought wheat from Australia at $20 a ton above U.S. prices.

Last year, U.S. exports to Iran totaled $3.7 billion, $600 million of which was foodstuffs. Trade with Iran has grown tenfold since 1970.

International financial specialists said they were troubled by the sequence of events and the stated motives of the U.S. officials.

They raised questions about the assurances that have been given to large dollar holders since the late 1950s that funds would never be sequestered by the United States for political reasons.

"Is the United States repositioning itself?" asked Harald Malmgren, a former U.S. trade negotiator and now a banking consultant. "That's the kind of question now being posed by those who advise the holders of dollar surpluses and it could lead to faster divestment" from dollars into foreign currencies.

Jay Sterling, a former international banker now working on a study of dollar balances for Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, said that President Carter should explicitly link yesterday's action with the "hostile act" of taking hostages.

This, he maintained, would soften any unfavorable monetary impact.

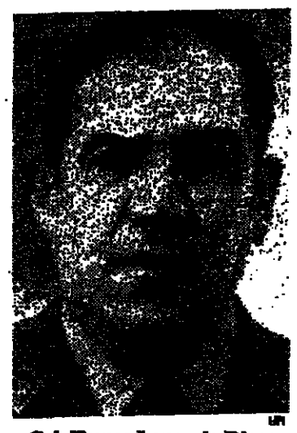
Although U.S. officials said that they did not know of any major Iranian fund shifts before the freeze went into effect, the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun said that Iran had moved up to $200 million in Japanese banks in London before the freeze became effective.

The freeze affects anything owned by the government of Iran but does not stop the sale of privately owned property.

If an Iranian airliner lands in the country, it now will require a special license, which American officials said would be readily granted to fly out again.

The freeze does not affect the food trade, but analysts noted that U.S. grain companies that previously had sold directly to Iran probably now would be unwilling to do so unless Iran paid in advance.

What probably will happen, the analysts said, is that the U.S. companies will transfer the grain to foreign distributors, say in Rotterdam, who would then sell the same grain but for a higher price, to the Iranians.



UPI

Col. Tomas Lopez de Diego

Basques Wound Spanish Colonel In San Sebastian

MADRID, Nov. 15 (AP) — Police said Basque separatists critically wounded a Spanish army officer in an assassination attempt today, escalating a terrorist campaign against the government as the guerrillas continued to hold a top official of Premier Adolfo Suarez's party for political ransom.

Police said two young gunmen shot 53-year-old Lt. Col. Tomas Lopez de Diego five times in the Basque provincial capital of San Sebastian.

Police blamed commandos of the Basque organization ETA, which has claimed 65 of the nation's 112 political killings this year, for the ambush of Col. Lopez as he got into his car to go work.

The attack came 24 hours after the government announced it would not negotiate with terrorists in the Madrid kidnapping five days ago of 38-year-old Javier Ruperez, Parliament member and foreign affairs director of the ruling centrist party.

The government reported meanwhile that it has received hundreds of telegrams from outside Spain asking for the release of Mr. Ruperez. Common Market Commission president Roy Jenkins wired Mr. Suarez that he had "fullest sympathy in these difficult moments." Belgian Christian Democrat leader Leo Tindemans telegram said he hoped Basques would oppose "this unjustifiable act of violence." In Rome, Pope John Paul II called on ETA during a Vatican audience yesterday to free Mr. Ruperez.

Patriotic Front Guerrillas Approve Transition Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ic Front forces will be required to comply with the directions of the governor."

A spokesman for Bishop Muzorewa, who had accepted the British proposals last week, described today's agreement as "a total capitulation by the Patriotic Front to the original British position." Privately, British officials saw things the same way.

But the official British spokesman, Nicholas Fenn, issued a notably even-handed statement.

"Lord Carrington is delighted with this development," he said. "He welcomes Mr. Mugabe's statement and pays tribute to the wisdom and statesmanship of both delegations. Both have made difficult decisions which have enabled the conference to move forward to negotiations on a cease-fire."

One important point dealing with the transition was left unresolved in the agreement. Britain has suggested a transition period of two months; the front wants at least six months. But according to conference sources, it was agreed secretly some days ago that the transition would last two months after the beginning of the cease-fire — that is, the election would take place two months after the fighting stops.

The effect of that decision was to shift the dispute to the question of how much time will be needed to establish a cease-fire. Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo have been arguing for two to three months, Lord Carrington for no more than 10 days or two weeks.

Three Elements

If an agreement is reached, a British governor will be sent to Salisbury to take over under a law that was rushed through Parliament on Monday and Tuesday. The leading candidate is Lord Soames, the 59-year-old son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill, who is the Tory leader in the House of Lords. He would be accompanied by civil servants, police officials and a limited number of soldiers, with Sir James Hanghton, a retired senior British police official, responsible for overseeing the Rhodesian police forces.

Participants in the conference said that three elements appeared to have facilitated the breakthrough after a prolonged deadlock.

The first was intense pressure exerted on the front by Mr. Kaunda, who desperately wants a settlement in Rhodesia so that he can secure international aid for Zambia's ravaged economy. The second was Lord Carrington's decision to push enabling legislation through Parliament before he had a transition agreement, as a means of warning the Patriotic Front that he would conclude a separate deal with Bishop Muzorewa if the front would not come to terms.

"We wanted to show that we were bloody serious," a British official said. "We wanted to let them know that the train was leaving the station right away, whether or not they were aboard."

Finally, the British told the guerrilla leaders that one of their main demands, a monitoring force composed of Commonwealth observers, would be met by Lord Carrington in the cease-fire negotiations if that stage were reached. In the words of the same official, "we let them have a glimpse of the goodies awaiting them."

The observer team, which would have no enforcement mission, would number from 600 to 800. A majority would be British, with additional contingents from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and possibly other countries. Kenya has also been approached, conference sources said, but so far has given no commitment.

Leftist Is Slain In Ambush in Central Portugal

LISBON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The leader of a leftist extremist party was shot to death today as he walked down the main street of a central Portuguese town, police reported.

Police in Leiria, 80 miles north of Lisbon, said that a youth opened fire on Jose Manuel Placido from a passing car. Mr. Placido, a leader of the Trotsky Workers Revolutionary Party, died en route to a hospital.

Police said the gunman hit Mr. Placido three times. Three other people were wounded in the ambush.

Responsibility for today's attack was claimed by an ultraleftist group called the International Workers' Organization.

The attack was the second political killing in Portugal in 48 hours. Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Eldar was wounded and his bodyguard killed in a terrorist attack in Lisbon Tuesday.

50 Flights Canceled At Italian Airports

ROME, Nov. 15 (UPI) — A work slowdown by air traffic controllers at Italian airports forced the cancellation of about 50 flights today and delayed dozens of others up to three hours.

The Italian airline Alitalia said that it was canceling 42 domestic and 8 international flights to cope with the growing jam at the nation's 63 airports.

Cuba Declares It Is Training African Youths

MIAMI, Nov. 15 (AP) — About 30,000 Cuban, African and Nicaraguan youths are studying in 50 rural schools on Youth's Island (Isle of Pines), about 80 miles south of Havana, Radio Havana reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Miami this week, Radio Havana said that one of the schools was inaugurated this week to handle 600 Congolese youths.

The schools will provide students with a revolutionary atmosphere that they can later take home, said Luis Boko, political adviser to Congo's Cuban embassy.

Students from Guinea-Bissau and Sao-Tome and Principe are expected to arrive soon in Havana for training on the island, Radio Havana said. The broadcast said that youths from Ethiopia, Southern Yemen, Angola and Mozambique are also studying in schools on the island.

Jonas Savimbi, head of the Angola National Union for Total Independence of Angola, has charged recently that Cuba kidnapped 6,000 Angolan children between the ages of 7 and 15 and sent them to Cuba for indoctrination.

Iran Accused by Carter Of Practicing Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

a government could hope to accomplish anything through such terrorism and he warned, "The Iranian government and its leaders are fully responsible for the safety and well being of our citizens in Iran and they will be held accountable for that responsibility."

Mr. Carter said the United States had "received repeated assurances of protection from the highest officials in the Iranian government, even a day or two before the mobs were incited and before that protection was withdrawn at the last minute."

It was the first time Mr. Carter has spoken at length in public on the crisis since it began Nov. 4 and he was loudly applauded at the labor convention.

In his speech to the labor leaders, Mr. Carter said the Iranian crisis has reminded Americans of the importance of historical principles such as justice and courage and he vowed the United States never would bow to the oil powers.

"This crisis calls for firmness, and it calls for restraint," he said, adding that he will do nothing that could justify "imprudent action" by another country.

"Terrorism is not an acceptable means of resolving differences between individuals or nations," said Mr. Carter, while emphasizing that he will do nothing overt to endanger the hostages' lives.

"Every American feels rage and anger" about the crisis, the president said. He thanked U.S. officials for exercising restraint in their actions and comments.

International Support

The president noted that he has cut off Iranian oil imports, tried to stop Iranian demonstrations in the United States, frozen official Iranian assets in the United States, ordered Iranian students deported if they violate the terms of their visas and successfully stopped Iran's attempt to discuss the hostage situation at the United Nations.

Mr. Carter said the U.S. stand on the issue was supported by other countries because they recognized the crucial principle involved — "that the host government is responsible for safety of foreign diplomats."

Referring to the oil situation, Mr. Carter said, "The developments in Iran have made it clear to all of us that our excessive dependence on foreign oil is a direct threat to our freedom and security as Americans."

Mr. Carter did not announce any new developments, but asked again that Americans conserve fuel in order to make the nation independent of foreign oil.

"As a nation, we have become dependent on the undependable," he said. "Our love of freedom will not be anctioned off for foreign oil. Our freedom is not for sale, now or forever in the future."

Carter Support Of Shuttle Plan Reported Firm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP) — President Carter yesterday expressed full support for the manned space shuttle, saying he is willing to spend extra money to help correct its problems, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

Mr. Carter views the shuttle as a tool for verifying Soviet compliance with arms limitation agreements, and setbacks that have delayed its launching for more than a year prompted his request for a briefing by NASA Director Dr. Robert Frosch.

The president "stated his full expression of the need for the program," Dr. Frosch said. "He is concerned about the national security uses. He is also concerned about its general usefulness as a scientific tool, as a tool for commercial utilization of space and as an important piece of the U.S. technological process."

Dr. Frosch said Mr. Carter asked about the technical, financial and management problems that have plagued the program, including the failure of a critical engine test last week.

Iran Students Reject 'Phased' Release

(Continued from Page 1)

newsmen were seized when they tried to film the interior of the embassy grounds from a nearby rooftop.

A videotape telecast by NBC last night showed students building sandbag fortifications on the roof of an embassy building.

In Washington, White House sources said President Carter was keeping open all options short of military force or cutting off food and medicine supplies to Iran. "We're not ruling anything out," Mr. Powell said.

The Pentagon said today it is "reviewing" the status of 273 Iranian military personnel undergoing training in the United States.

So far in the crisis, the Carter administration has cut off purchases of Iranian oil, frozen Iranian assets in the United States and ordered Iranian students to report to immigration authorities, who have been authorized to begin deportation proceedings against those found to be violating the terms of their visas.

Clark Recalled

A U.S. mission led by presidential envoy Ramsey Clark was recalled yesterday from Istanbul, where it had been since Ayatollah Khomeini refused to receive it last week.

Mr. Clark was recalled a few hours after Mr. Carter froze Iranian assets in response to Tehran's threat to withdraw them from U.S. banks.

Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said yesterday that he would "sue" Mr. Carter for blocking the funds. He said that Mr. Carter's action "will serve no useful purpose for the United States except to make it lose international self-respect."

In Bonn, government sources said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had sent Mr. Carter a personal message promising West German support. Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff added that he had asked West German oil companies to help supply the United States with the oil it is losing by cutting off Iranian supplies.

More support for the U.S. position was expressed in Tunis, where a meeting of the Arab League today defeated a Libyan proposal to retaliate economically against the United States for the Iranian oil boycott.

In New York, the Chase Manhattan Bank moved to seize Iranian deposits and use them to cover loans it had made to Iran. The action, known as a "right to offset," followed a similar move by Citibank yesterday.

Normally banks can use the right to offset to settle delinquent debts, but some U.S. banks said they did not believe they could take such action due to the U.S. freeze on Iranian deposits in American banks.

Food Embargo

Chase said that it had "taken steps to protect its interests by combining the deposit and loan accounts of Iranian government and government-controlled entities."

Reversing its historical position, the American Farm Bureau, an influential and conservative U.S. farm group, today endorsed the use of food as a political weapon against Iran, a move that the Carter administration has opposed.

Allan Grant, the bureau's president, was quoted by news agencies as saying that he supported President Carter's use of "any necessary economic and moral sanctions, including full embargo of food commodities" against Iran. "We must not succumb to the blackmail tactics of Iranian militants," he added.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, however, said in a telephone interview from Rome tonight that even if a food embargo were imposed on Iran, it would be extremely difficult to enforce. "I have not discussed this matter with him [Mr. Carter] but we would have the obvious problem of enforcement."

Mr. Bergland said that recently Iran has been gradually shifting away from importing U.S. cereals in favor of other exporters, which include Australia, Canada and France. "They [Iran] have been buying a great deal less from us than in the past," he said. "But in any case, grains can always be sold through world markets, virtually impossible to stop."

Mr. Grant said that while U.S. farmers and ranchers normally oppose embargoes and moratoriums on agricultural exports, these were not normal times and the Iranian invasion of the U.S. Embassy and holding of hostages "must not be tolerated."

Russian Opposes U.S. Radios' Bid

BAD BOLL, West Germany, Nov. 15 (UPI) — A Soviet official said yesterday that granting accreditation to journalists from Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe for the 1980 Olympic Summer Games in Moscow would mean "blessing the radio stations."

Soviet Embassy attache Igor Maximytshev, addressing a seminar on sports and politics here, said no decision had yet been made and that the Soviet organizing committee and the U.S. Olympic Committee are discussing the issue. The U.S. radio stations, beaming anti-Communist material into Eastern Europe, have applied to the USOC to send their reporters to Moscow. The USOC has not yet replied to their requests.

"More than 7,000 journalists will come to Moscow, two further reporters would not be any additional threat," Mr. Maximytshev said. "but [accreditations] would mean blessing the radio stations."

National Council Halted in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 15 (Reuters) —. Uganda's National Consultative Council has been suspended after at least eight members received anonymous letters containing death threats.

Parliamentary sources said that the council, Uganda's interim parliament, was likely to resume its meetings tomorrow. Tanzanian soldiers were reported guarding members who had received the threats.

The council had been debating in the Parliament Building this week, but the session was moved yesterday to the International Conference Center, where the press and public were excluded. Sources said the Parliament Building was considered too difficult to protect from an armed attack.

52 Drown in West India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (AP) — At least 52 persons, mostly women, drowned yesterday when an overloaded boat capsized.

2 Americans, 2 Britons Win Lasker Awards

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 — Dr. Roger Sperry, a psychobiologist whose "split brain" research has led to a better understanding of how the two hemispheres of the brain function, yesterday was named a winner of the 1979 Albert Lasker Award, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Also named as Lasker Award winners were Dr. Walter Gilbert of Harvard and Dr. Frederick Sanger of Cambridge, England, for arriving independently at methods of determining rapidly the chemical sequence of the genetic material DNA, and Sir John Wilson of England, organizer of programs for the blind in undeveloped countries.

Dr. Sperry, of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, is credited with overthrowing the classic doctrine that the left hemisphere of the brain is dominant over the right. As a result of his work it is known that each hemisphere has its own specialized forms of intellect — the left highly verbal, mathematical and logical, and the right dominant in areas of spatial perception and seeing and recognizing objects.

Each award carries a $15,000 cash prize. Twenty-nine previous winners have gone on to win Nobel Prizes.

Carter Freeze Implications Worry Bankers in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

payments in response to directives from home. The extraterritorial reach of U.S. law is already a vexing issue (IHT, Nov. 2), and Britain has proposed legislation to offset the worldwide reach of U.S. antitrust laws. At it happens, London is the site of the largest concentration of offshore U.S. bank branches.

"On the whole, the Bank of England in the past has been very reluctant to have people stop payments on due dates for more or less political directive reasons," the merchant banker observed.

"There was a precedent when Pakistan and India went to war and the Indians tried to tell their branches in London to stop meeting payments to Pakistan. The Bank of England made it very clear that this was an unacceptable course of action unless they planned to close their doors and get out of London. They did in fact pay.

"Of course," he continued, "India is different from the United States, and the amounts involved are not comparable."

To get around this, branches of U.S. banks in London and elsewhere, with payments due today, are saying that they are instructing their head offices to make payments. Of course those head offices are being blocked, but the branches are thus able to say they are meeting the letter of the Bank of England view.

It is unclear what happens if and when Iran seeks to withdraw dollars deposited with non-U.S. banks outside the United States. Ironically, this offshore dollar deposit market — the Eurodollar market — was started about 25 years ago by Russians, who insisted on keeping dollars earned in international trade on deposit outside the United States out of fear their holdings could fall victim to the cold war and seized by an angry Washington.

In fact, however, all these offshore dollars are held in New York. Deutsche Bank, Credit Lyonnais or any other bank will pass dollar deposits through New York. If Iran were to withdraw its dollars from these banks now, the European banks would effect what is called a third-party transfer — requesting their agent New York bank to pay Iran.

It is unclear whether the U.S. agent would be allowed to do so. Questioned, New York bankers said the experts have been meeting around the clock trying to determine what the situation would be. Apparently, if the government takes a narrow reading of the text of the new regulations on Iran, third-party transfers would be blocked. But it is unclear whether the reading of the law will be narrow.

The Europeans, apparently could get around that by not divulging the name of the payee and demanding payment in their own name and then transferring payment to Iran. But the Europeans may chose not to do so. By identifying the payee, the onus of blocking payment falls on the U.S. bank but the Europeans get to hold on to the deposits.

That has become a touchy subject, as both Citibank and Chase Manhattan have effectively closed out their loans to Iran by using the Iranian funds on deposit with them to cover the amount due. In all Iran is estimated to owe U.S. banks about $2.6 billion.

Worldwide, Iranian government debt and publicly guaranteed debt owed banks is estimated at $6 billion, and private long-term debt owed to banks and foreign suppliers would add another $1.7 billion.

With the leading U.S. banks effectively calling the loans on Iran, European banks that participate in those loans are likely to find themselves with worthless paper unless they can attach deposits to cover the Iranian obligations.

Neither Chase nor Citibank today would comment on how their actions affect other banks that had participated in the loans the banks had effectively called.

"It's too sensitive to talk to the press about," said a Citibank executive, implying that participating banks had been contacted by his institution. "It's an evolving situation and we have no comment."



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Seen as Test of Strength

Levesque's Party Loses 3 By-Elections in Quebec

By Stanley Meisler

QUEBEC, Nov. 15 — The voters of Quebec dealt Premier Rene Levesque a dramatic political blow yesterday, defeating his governing Parti Quebecois in three by-elections for the National Assembly, the provincial legislature.

The opposition Liberal Party hailed their victories as a rejection of Mr. Levesque's plans to create a sovereign Quebec, independent of Canada in all *but economic matters*.

The defeats for the Parti Quebecois, ironically, came on the eve of the third anniversary of its surprising rise to power in Quebec and were sure to persuade some Canadians that the Parti Quebecois may lose next spring's referendum on the sovereignty issue. Other analysts are not so sure of such an outcome.

Yesterday's results were especially surprising in Prevost, north of Montreal, and Maisonneuve, a working class area of Montreal, that recently had been considered Parti Quebecois strongholds. The third district, Beauce-Sud, south of here, was held by a small, rural populist party.

The Liberals swept to victory in Prevost by 10,000 votes and by 3,000 votes in both Maisonneuve and Beauce-Sud.

Referendum Shadow

During the campaign, the Parti Quebecois maintained — and some *independent analysts agreed — that* the election results would not indicate how Quebecois will vote in the referendum. Yet, the elections had been looked on by many others, especially the opposition Liberal Party, as a test of separatist strength.

Moreover, Robert Burns, the former Parti Quebecois Cabinet minister whose resignation brought on the election in one of the districts, had warned that the party's morale would be *shattered if it lost all three* districts yesterday. If so, this would weaken the Parti Quebecois' campaign to arouse enthusiasm for a yes vote in the referendum.

The results did not affect the balance of power in the National Assembly. The Parti Quebecois has 68 seats, the Liberal Party has 29, the Union Nationale has 9 and independents hold 3 seats. One seat is vacant and a by-election is scheduled for Nov. 26.

Since the 1976 provincial election, the Parti Quebecois has lost all six by-elections. They are expected to lose on Nov. 26 as well.

Retains Popularity

It is generally agreed here that, despite the losses by his party, Mr. Levesque retains enormous popularity within the province. This, too, must be considered in any interpretation of the election results.

After the new year, Mr. Levesque is expected to take advantage of his popularity and make a personal campaign across the province for approval of the referendum. His influence could persuade a voter who was anti-Parti Quebecois this time to be pro-referendum.

The threat of a strike by 200,000 teachers, hospital workers and other public employees kept the campaign in continual tension. The employees had called a strike for Tuesday but were kept at work by special legislation enacted in an emergency session of the National Assembly the night before.

Resentment against a strike would have hurt the government in the elections and the Parti Quebecois had little choice but to push through the anti-strike law. But, in doing so, it clouded its pro-labor image.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Klansman, 17, Denied Diploma By High School

ABSECON, N.J., Nov. 15 (AP) — Aaron Morrison has been denied his high school diploma because his principal is opposed to the 17-year-old's outside activity — membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Officials at Holy Spirit High School say that Mr. Morrison's diploma, which should have been issued after he completed summer school, is being withheld because he will not renounce his membership in the white supremacist organization.

Mr. Morrison organized a Klan rally in August on the lawn of his family's home in Barnegat. During the rally, 19 Klansmen faced about 100 anti-Klan demonstrators amid rock-throwing and name-calling.

The Rev. Thomas Ploude, principal of the school, described Mr. Morrison as an "above average student. He said his decision to withhold the diploma was based on a school regulation that provides for disciplining any student "... who draws unfavorable public notice to the school by his conduct in or out of school."

Jerry Kay, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, said that Mr. Morrison is being penalized for exercising his freedoms of association, political belief and speech, and that he plans to sue the Roman Catholic high school if the student is not given his diploma.



Associated Press

HIS OWN FANS — Mark Thatcher, the 26-year-old son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, is a star in his own right. Mr. Thatcher, in Macao to drive in Sunday's Grand Prix, signs autographs for racing fans Thursday.

UN Demands Vietnam Pull Troops Out of Cambodia

By Edward Schumacher

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15 (NYT) — The General Assembly demanded overwhelmingly yesterday that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Although the resolution adopted was generally regarded as likely to have limited practical effect, UN officials said it was the first time that the organization had censured Vietnam.

The vote, after three days of debate, was 91 to 21, with 29 abstentions. The resolution, which does not mention Vietnam by name, was sponsored by the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The United States, which supported the resolution, did not play a major role in the debate. However, China, which backed the Cambodian government that was ousted last December by a Vietnamese-supported regime, lobbied actively for the resolution.

The Soviet Union and other Communist countries joined Vietnam in voting against the resolution.

Although the resolution's text calls only for the withdrawal of all *foreign troops from Cambodia*, most of the speakers in the debate specifically mentioned the Vietnamese as the only foreign forces there.

Vietnam is said to have 200,000 troops in Cambodia. Last month, the Vietnamese reportedly launched a dry-season offensive in western Cambodia against the remnants of the forces of Premier Pol Pot, who has been ousted by the Vietnamese-backed government of President Heng Samrin.

Asian diplomats behind the resolution, which also calls on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to consider holding an international conference on Cambodia, said that it isolated Vietnam within the international community as an outlaw. That pressure, they said, will begin to be felt by Vietnam if it cannot wipe out the remaining Pol Pot forces before April, when the rainy season begins.

"By April, if they are bogged *down in a guerrilla war*, which is not unlikely, this will be more pressure on them to rethink their policy," T.T.B. Koh of Singapore said *in an interview*.

The Southeast Asian nations sponsored the resolution for fear that the Vietnamese offensive might spill over into Thailand. While they condemned the Pol Pot government, accusing it of cruelty and hundreds of thousands of deaths, they said that the principle of nonintervention had to be maintained if small countries like theirs were to survive. The Vietnamese contend that their troops were invited in by the Heng Samrin government.

Twice before, in January and in March, motions were introduced into the Security Council to censure Vietnam for the invasion, but the motions were vetoed by the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese, however, did lose in an attempt to have the Heng Samrin government replace the Pol Pot representative in Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

The Vietnamese and the Soviet bloc backed a counterresolution yesterday calling for a "zone of peace" in Southeast Asia. It was defeated by a margin of almost 2 to 1.

Shelling in Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Vietnamese gunners drove an estimated 380,000 Cambodians toward the Thai frontier today with a heavy artillery bombardment of their encampments, a Thai military spokesman said.

The hapless refugees who fled the four-hour artillery attack 10 miles inside Cambodian territory may be *pressured into crossing* the border to seek refuge in Thailand, said the newly appointed area commander, Col. Prachak Sawangchit.

Thai troops kept reporters away from the shelled areas but military officials said they believed casualties across the frontier were "high."

Cheered by Victory Over Baker in Maine Republican Straw Poll

Bush Steps Up Pace of His Long Race for Nomination

By Bill Peterson

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15 (WP) — An early morning, bone-chilling wind sweeps off Lake Michigan as the long distance runner slips out of a black Lincoln Continental limousine and heads north along the shore.

It is rush hour, and the traffic is heading south to the offices and factories downtown. Nobody notices the runner, the man running against the flow, the man running for president of the United States.

Even if they did notice, they probably would not recognize him. The polls, the yardsticks politicians live and die by, say only a handful of diehard Republicans in the United States know who George Bush is.

But Mr. Bush has been on an emotional high since he upset Republican rivals in a straw poll in Portland, Maine, 10 days ago — a poll Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee was so confident he would win that he brought a planeload of reporters with him to witness the event.

Major Boost

The victory was fleeting, meaningless except in the smoke-filled world of politics. No delegates were elected. No binding committments made. But it was just the kind of thing Mr. Bush needed to send the adrenaline pumping.

"It made a tremendous difference. Phone calls coming into our office have jumped 200 percent. People identify with Maine here," Mr. Bush's New Hampshire campaign chairman, former governor Hugh Gregg, told him. "Suddenly, George Bush isn't just a serious candidate, he's a red hot one." Malcolm Baldrige, his Connecticut chairman, boasted at a Republican dinner in Hartford.

So Mr. Bush keeps running, from city to city, from state to state, carrying an old white sweatshirt and navy blue sweat pants in his battered grey suitcase. At 55, he still has the lean and wiry look of an athlete.

The route that he must take is the same that another jogger, Jimmy Carter, took to the White House. "Yet, it's like a long distance race," he says, relishing the metaphor. "I feel I'm setting a proper pace and I can *sustain it*."

Long Trail

Among the nine contenders for the Republican nomination, only Mr. Bush and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois have traveled so far and so long — 14 months. Since the beginning of September alone, Mr. Bush has visited 91 cities. He has spent only 60 hours at his Houston home, he says.

"I'm not like Walter Mondale [when he was running for president in 1975]," Mr. Bush says. "I don't feel like I'm going to die every time I see another Holiday Inn. I'm just damn glad to get to one so I can get some rest."

But his is a long, frustrating journey. While Mr. Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., crisscross the United States aboard airliners with scores of reporters and aides, Mr. Bush flies on commercial flights, often accompanied only by one aide. Occasionally he is followed by a reporter or two.

Personal moments and pleasures are few. In between the meetings, rallies and telephone calls, the candidate wonders about his opponents, their tactics, and what sustains them. He wonders what Republican *front-runner* Ronald Reagan thinks about him. He wonders what keeps Rep. John Anderson of Illinois and Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, both of whom are even farther behind Mr. Reagan, going.

Image In Press

He silently agonizes over his image in the press. Every once in awhile it gushes forth, almost uncontrolled. "Why am I always described as tweedy, Ivy League and elitiest and Teddy Kennedy [a man of similar background] is described as a compassionate man of the people?" Mr. Bush asked in a dinner conversation last week. "Teddy hits a tennis ball and he's an athlete. I do it and I'm an elitist. He has a sailboat and it's neat, I have one and I'm an elitist."

"There is a different standard for Democrats than Republicans," he said. "My life has been one of genuine accomplishment . . . All that I ask to be looked at is the record."

What keeps George Bush running?

Part is the competitor in him, he acknowledges. And part is an *inner* conviction — one that comes to most politicians every time they look in the mirror — that he would be a *good president*, and that he can be elected.

Progress Slow

"I don't get discouraged when people say, 'Who is George Bush?' " the candidate said late one night last week. "You see, I don't think I'm nearly as much a longshot as everyone else does. Otherwise I wouldn't be able to drag my carcass around the country. I see things others don't. I see the progress we've made."



The Washington Post

George Bush
. . . *changing an image.*

Mr. Bush, perhaps more than any other Republican hopeful, has made progress. But *it has come in* inches: a straw ballot victory in Maine, five straw-vote ballot wins in Iowa and a now demonstrated *ability to put together an impressive* group of supporters in early primary states, a campaign organization bettered only by Mr. Reagan's in New Hampshire, Iowa, Connecticut, Wisconsin and perhaps other states.

Organization is one of Mr. Bush's two great strengths. The other is his long resume: son of a U.S. senator; graduate of Phillips Andover Academy and Yale (Phi Beta Kappa); Navy pilot at age 18; World War II hero; successful businessman and self-made millionaire (oil); two-term congressman; ambassador to the United Nations; envoy to China; CIA director; and chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The trouble is that few of the voters whom Mr. Bush meets remember what he did in any of the positions. Even fewer believe that he can be elected. So Mr. Bush spends half of each campaign speech telling who he is and how he can win.

"There's no magic in this. But remember Jimmy Carter went into the *Iowa precinct caucuses with* only 5 percent support in the polls and he came out with 20 percent," he tells every crowd. "History is *filled with front runners who didn't* finish in front."

Manner Changed

Months ago, Mr. Bush's friends told him that he would have to become more forceful, not another John Connally, but less like a professor lecturing the Council on Foreign Relations.

So Mr. Bush became more forceful. He hired a voice teacher and threw away his half-glasses. He became more confident and more strident. You can see the difference in his exaggerated hand movements, the clenched fist and the forefinger stabbing the air. You can see it in the tension in his body.

Mr. Bush and Senate Minority Leader Baker are allegedly the two leading "moderates" in the crowded Republican field. But if Mr. Bush is a moderate in anything more than dress, *it is hard to see on the stump*. His standard speech could be given by almost any other Republican contender.

He is for a stronger CIA and FBI, a bigger defense budget, a tax cut, protecting the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and a *get-tough foreign policy. He is* against excess government regulation, SALT-2 and Jimmy Carter's human rights policy.

"*I see the world not as I wish it* were, but as it is," Mr. Bush says, turning a Bobby Kennedy line upside down.

U.S. Catholic Bishops Veto Change of a Word in Mass

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — U.S. Catholic bishops yesterday rejected a proposal to eliminate what some regard as sexist references from the church's liturgy for the Mass.

The bishops vetoed a one-word change in the Communion prayer, which their own liturgical experts had maintained would be truer to the original Latin and more inclusive. The proposal received the support of a majority of the bishops — 150 in favor to 98 against — but fell 39 votes short of the two-thirds majority of the 189 bishops necessary for adoption.

The action yesterday means that *when priests administer Holy Communion* they will continue to have to say that Christ died "for all men," rather than "for all," as the bishops' Committee on the Liturgy had proposed.

The vote was a bigger setback for the struggling feminist movement in the church than the church's continued ban on ordination of women, since the Mass is at the heart of the Catholic religion.

"This is far more significant than ordination," said Sister Frances Cunningham, who, as an officer of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, was an official observer at this week's meeting.

Defiance Possible

Archbishop Rembert Weakland of Milwaukee, chairman of the liturgical committee, conceded that priests who are sympathetic to the feminist cause might decide to quietly defy church authority and use the rejected phrase anyway.

"Many will solve the problem the way they can," he told reporters after the vote. He added that the liturgical committee "forsaw that problem" when it decided to present the question to the bishops.

A twin proposal that would have authorized priests to change other formal prayers where "the generic term 'man' or its equivalent" is found, also failed to gain the necessary two-thirds majority.

In the debate on the proposed changes, several bishops complained such an action would "open the door" to other changes, in the words of Cardinal John Carberry, the retired archbishop of St. Louis.

Liturgical change has been a sensitive issue in the church since the Second Vatican Council ordered that services be translated from Latin to contemporary languages 14 years ago.

Cites Murders, Torture

Nicaraguan Minister Vows To Stop Abuses of Power

By Leonard Greenwood

MANAGUA, Nov. 15 — Interior Minister Tomas Borge said yesterday that there have been numerous abuses of power in Nicaragua, including torture and a few cases of murder, since the Sandinista National Liberation Front ousted President Anastasio Somoza in July.

Mr. Borge, who was once captured and tortured by Gen. Somoza's National Guard, vowed to end the abuses and to bring torturers *and murderers to justice*.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Borge said these abuses "must stop immediately because the revolution was *fought to end abuses and* ill-treatment."

"We cannot treat our enemies this way, and many times we have said this to our people all over the country. There are people who do not understand that this is a profoundly human revolution.

"We understand the hatred against the National Guard. They sowed the seeds, and they are now reaping the hatred."

Personal Vengeance

The minister, who controls the police and the judiciary, said that since the war ended many people had been arrested for motives of personal vengeance and in some areas, mainly remote parts of the country, many people had been physically mistreated.

But because of the chaos caused by the war, it had been impossible so far to investigate charges against all those under arrest.

One man who had been murdered since the new government took over, Mr. Borge said, was former National Guard Col. Julio Fonseca Talavera, former commander of the National Guard garrison at Puerto Cabeza, on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua.

Fonseca, Mr. Borge said, had surrendered, together with his men, without firing a shot. In exchange, the Sandinista forces had guaranteed not only that his life would be spared but also that he would be given special treatment.

"We now learn that he was murdered by our colleagues, and we are going to find out who is responsible," Mr. Borge said.

"There are numerous cases of *abuse. How is it possible that some* of our people can descend to the level of the Somoza people?"

© *Los Angeles Times*

Ontario Prolongs Town Evacuation

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario, Nov. 15 (UPI) — More than 100,000 people were still barred from their *homes and a large section of the* city closed as chlorine gas continued to leak from the site of Saturday's train derailment, which caused evacuation of about 250,000 residents.

A police official said, however, that the levels of toxicity in the air were so low that "this is not going to cause any problems." About 150,000 residents returned home Tuesday.

After UN Commission Meeting

Delegates Praise Anti-Pollution Treaty

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Nov. 15 (IHT) — A treaty to curb long-range air pollution — agreed to this week by the United States, Canada and the 32 countries of Eastern and Western Europe, against a backdrop of East-West tension — was hailed by many *delegates as an historic* achievement. The delegates also agreed to a declaration on the promotion of waste recycling.

At a three-day meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Europe that ended here today, the 34 governments also signed a declaration that commits them to abide by the treaty until it has received the 24 signatures that it needs to be put into effect.

A participant described the meeting as not simply a victory over East-West suspicions but as a check on what he called "the stampede to switch coal as an alternative to oil and nuclear power" because the treaty is aimed primarily at the sulfur dioxide emitted by fossil fuels.

The treaty was welcomed both by the Soviet Union and the United States. Douglas Costle, the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the leader of the U.S. delegation, described it as historic. "A decade ago the idea that a group of nations with clear differences of interest and ideology could unite to protect the environment would have seemed doubtful at best. Indeed, many would have said it was impossible," he said.

Soviet Pledge

Vladimir Kirillin, the leader of the Soviet delegation, pledged cooperation in future meetings on water pollution and toxic chemicals.

Behind the agreement were three years of wrangling between the East and West that many believe is far from over. In addition, several participants already have questioned the cost of introducing pollution controls, while others point out that the treaty, by failing to pinpoint responsibility for pollution, lacks strength.

The commission was chosen as the forum for follow-up work to the agreements of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, particularly on the issues of economic cooperation. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev narrowed this down to proposals for three "pan-European congresses" on transportation, energy and the environment.

The first reaction from the West was skepticism. "We thought it was part propaganda and part a desire to get access to Western technology," said a West European delegate who pointed out that recent studies by the economic commission and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had identified bottlenecks in transportation and energy as key factors in the declining productivity of East European economies.

GATT Report

A GATT report estimates economic growth in Eastern Europe in the first half of this year at 3½ percent, the lowest since World War II, partly because of the problems of getting adequate energy supplies. In addition, a similar economic commission report recently noted the long time lag before investment in energy and transportation projects start to pay dividends.

But the major Western concern was that the East was not abiding by the human rights sections of the Helsinki agreement. As a result, the West boycotted the Soviet proposals until the Scandinavians began to support a conference on the environment as a way of controlling "acid rain" — sulfur dioxide air pollution — that is carried by winds from industrial Europe and falls on rivers, lakes and agricultural land.

According to Anders Dahlgren, the Swedish minister of agriculture, the 34 economic commission countries emit approximately 100 million tons of sulfur dioxide a year. Claiming that 80 percent of Sweden's air pollution came from abroad and that 20,000 of Sweden's 100,000 lakes had been damaged seriously by air pollution, Mr. Dahlgren said that this had increased the mercury content in fish, threatened forests, corroded buildings and acidified soil.

Under pressure from the Scandinavians, other Western countries relaxed their boycott of the Soviet proposal and agreed to this meeting on the environment.

It is now clear that they view the new treaty as a genuine opportunity to expand bilateral agreements.

Several delegates also have referred to the hazard posed by chlorofluorocarbons to the ozone layer, which filters out cancer-causing rays of the sun. Mr. Costle reported a *recent prediction by the U.S. Na*tional Academy of Sciences that the worldwide incidence of skin cancer would increase by 65 percent by the *middle of the next century if emis*sions continued at present levels.

Many delegations also have welcomed the convention as a "genuine *achievement*," in the words of a participant, because the anxiety over future energy supplies and the worries about the disposal of nuclear wastes have made coal an attractive energy alternative.

"To judge from this meeting, the energy crunch hasn't yet blinded us *to the hazards from coal*," a delegate said.

Because of the connection between energy and the environment, many see Western countries as more receptive to Mr. Brezhnev's second proposal for a conference on energy.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, November 16, 1979

Frozen Bank Accounts . . .

Economic warfare has now broken out between the United States and Iran on a scale that the world has not seen since 1945. Freezing another nation's bank accounts is a portentous step, for it implies further actions by both sides — and by other governments as they are drawn into this widening conflict.

* * *

To keep the freeze effective will require at least the tacit cooperation of banking authorities abroad, particularly in the European financial centers. Because most large U.S. banks now have branches abroad, freezing bank deposits is not quite so simple as it was a generation ago. A great deal now depends on Europeans' reactions, and whether they support the judgment that Iran is now an outlaw regime that, by taking diplomats hostage, has put itself beyond the pale.

* * *

The president's order to freeze the assets was a reaction to new information that the Iranians were about to pull them out. The Treasury justifies it as a precautionary move to protect future U.S. claims for damage or confiscation. That's hardly the full reason for this drastic action.

The Iranians apparently intended to move their money — several billion dollars — from New York to London or perhaps Frankfurt. If they had done so, the New York banks would immediately have borrowed it back, at a cost of a hairline difference in interest rates. While that would have affected the banks' profits, it would have had little effect on the world's monetary system — as long as the money remained in dollars. But if the Iranians had begun to trade it in and out of other currencies, in a deliberate attack on the stability of the dollar, that might have had a more serious impact. Since the Europeans are not anxious to see their currencies driven up by the tactics of a volatile and unpredictable revolutionary regime, they have a certain self-interest in not welcoming the Iranian money into their banking systems.

* * *

But Iran continues to sell oil — probably about $75 million worth a day, with the price rising very fast. Their earnings in two or three months would be the equivalent of the highest estimates of the assets frozen in New York. The Iranians' next move may well be to demand payment in other currencies.

What countermoves does economic warfare next offer to the United States? They are not of a nature that ought to be taken without long and careful thought. There has been talk of an embargo on U.S. food exports to Iran. That is an ugly weapon, from which the least culpable are the first to suffer, and it is rarely effective. There are too many sellers, and resellers, of grain.

The next move lies with the regime in Tehran. It is the Iranians who seized the hostages, and the Iranians alone who have the power to end this intolerable situation without further harm to those hostages. But as Iran's isolation deepens, the revolutionary government may well try to use the oil itself as a further hostage against the world. Perhaps other nations now need to brace themselves to do without Iran's oil altogether.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

. . . And Offensive Students

One other measure suggests itself: It is tempting — just so tempting — to let the Iranian students have it, all 50,000 of them, in retaliation for the brutal treatment of U.S. diplomatic personnel in Tehran. We understand the impulse. In some respects we share it. The sight of mobs of these students tearing up the place — *this* place, not Iran — is enraging, and there is clearly psychic relief to be had from reacting to them as a group. "Get the hell out" — that is the message you long to deliver to these demonstrating students and, through them, to their incivil government. It is a strong temptation — and one that must be strongly resisted.

This has come up before. Last January, when a bunch of Iranian student-louts staged a bloody, destructive demonstration in California, storming the residence of the shah's sister, *some* setting fires and inflicting injuries, the same emotions were triggered and the same demands to get rid of the whole lot expressed. What tempered the response then was the Justice Department's insistence on abiding by the inconvenient provisions of the law, those complicating and blessed safeguards against the arbitrary use of official power that define the difference between the United States and, let us say, Iran.

It is hard just to up and kick people out of the United States — even people here on temporary visas who have "violated their status," as the broad category for offenses is known. Hearings and appeals and the rest inhibit the government from doing anything much in a summary way. Given the arbitrary and overbearing misuse of authority that immigration officers in the past have engaged in, these protections themselves are well worth protecting. And at the moment they need it.

Does the Carter administration appreciate this need? Not so you'd notice at the moment. Students other than Iranians are in violation of status all over the country. But it is, evidently, only the Iranians who are being rounded up for questioning — whether they have broken a law or not. This ethnic approach (no Syrians, Israelis, or Mexicans need reply) is in itself offensive and redolent of bad days gone by. So too is the Justice Department's statement that this is being done "in response to the international crisis created by the unlawful detainment of American citizens in the American Embassy in Tehran." Does that mean in reprisal? What does it mean?

Finally, there are the reports that immigration officers have been instructed to ask of the rounded-up Iranian students whether they have participated in demonstrations here and whether they belong to organizations that are for or against the government of the United States or the government of Iran. If this is true, it suggests that to the ethnic standard for invoking the terms of the law, the government is adding a test of political views.

We repeat: Our own thoughts upon looking at some of these Iranian demonstrators are nothing pretty. But it was precisely to guard against the self-damaging excesses that can be the product of such emotions that the U.S. constitutional protections were fashioned. It will be self-defeating and disgracing if, in order to fight a mob, this country lets itself behave as one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. and Iranian Oil

Nobody believes that President Carter's decision to stop buying Iranian oil will gain the release of the U.S. hostages in the besieged U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but the politically shrewd move is not without immediate benefits.

Psychologically, Mr. Carter's action will undoubtedly be a booster to U.S. morale. Americans are increasingly frustrated over the seeming powerlessness of Washington to secure the release of the embassy captives . . .

By deciding to suspend U.S. purchase of Iranian oil, Mr. Carter has pre-empted the Iranian revolutionary government by removing from it the use of oil as a weapon . . .

Without sounding callous — for the U.S. president's first and foremost consideration must be the safety of the hostages — if Mr. Carter plays his cards carefully, he can rally national support for his much-delayed oil-conservation programs.

The prevailing mood in the country is such that the people seem ready to make sacrifices to demonstrate their independence and show that they can get along without other people's oil.

The Iranians may not realize it but they may be supplying the needed impetus to the U.S. resolve to be serious about energy conservation and to lessen dependence on imported crude.

— From the Straits Times (Singapore).

Europe's Reply to Moscow

Finding the right reaction and answer to the Soviet propaganda offensive against NATO's "rearmament" will be a difficult task for the Atlantic Alliance, even if its members succeed in achieving unity on the subject.

The reply must make allowance for the basic security requirements of Western Europe, since failure to do so would entail breakup of the Alliance and the destruction of Europe's security. But at the same time, some account must also be taken of Europe's need for detente. Europe must safeguard its vital interests in the face of Moscow's policy, while at the same time avoiding offending the Russians.

This will involve walking a tightrope between firmness and flexibility and will be a severe test of the Alliance.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1904

PARIS — A reader writes to the editor today: "The heat of the sun, so long neglected as a practical factor in producing power as applied to our industries, is being taken up seriously, and another generation (or our own) will see the land dotted over with devices for gathering and concentrating the heat and power arriving at the earth from the sun, and heretofore absolutely wasted, as far as human activity is concerned. A development which may not be familiar to your readers is a "solar motor," designed to automatically face the sun at all times of the day, and by the use of a steam boiler in its focus, produces steam, at high pressure, and in great quantity."

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1929

WASHINGTON — Confidence in the stability of the nation's business is affirmed in a statement issued from the White House today. Taking the stand that the recent stock market liquidation has released a large volume of credits which may now be utilized for general expansion and completion of building programs, President Hoover declared: "Any lack of confidence in the fundamental economic condition is simply foolish." It is believed that $1.3 billion worth of building programs and industrial developments have been halted for the past two years, due to the huge sums of available credit absorbed by stock market speculation, throughout the country.



East Germany Ends 'Slave Trade'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "You can smoke now; you're in the West."

The bus driver's ritual phrase, which broke the heavy silence as the busload of East German prisoners ransomed by West Germany crossed the border between the two German states, will be heard no longer. After having sold 17,000 political prisoners — men, women and children kept in stock in its various jails — East Germany has decided to put an end to this fruitful 17-year-old trade, one of the best paying enterprises in its relations with the West.

It all started in 1962, after the erection of the Berlin Wall, when thousands of East German citizens tried to "vote with their feet" by crossing the wall at any risk. Many were caught and ransomed by the West Germans. The Communists were not slow in grasping the capitalist potential represented by its prison population. Since then, Bonn has paid about $600 million to East Germany to buy back 17,000 "political prisoners." The payments rarely were made in cash, but more usually in the form of credits for the purchase of Western food products.

Doctors at Top

The price of a prisoner depended on both the penal value, that is the "crime" for which he was held in jail, and the quality of the individual involved, that is, his trade or profession. The average price was close to $30,000, with scientists and doctors at the top of the scale.

Once buyer and seller had agreed on the merchandise, the prisoners to be sold were assembled in the prison of Karl Marxstadt and were informed that they would be "expelled" from East Germany. They were then loaded onto buses and driven to the border between Thuringe (in the East) and Hesse (in the West.) Near Eisenacht, the buses would make a halt in a parking lot. There, two lawyers or officials informed the prisoners of what was taking place and the East German bus drivers were replaced by West Germans before the buses crossed the frontier under the light of every projector available.

Through 17 years of this type of activity, and an evolution of relations between the two German states, which now have almost normal ties, this trade has never been revealed officially. A special West German Bundestag commission, kept informed of the exact number of prisoners and of the cost involved, has kept this information to itself. The funds used for this trade in humans were hidden in the various budgets of a dozen different West German ministries.

To maintain the secret, an absolute prerequisite to assure the success of this continuing enterprise, negotiations were handled by two lawyers who had the full confidence of the regimes involved. For the West, it was the very serious and discreet Jurgen Stange, who practices in West Berlin.

Headlines

For the East, it was the flamboyant Wolfgang Vogel, who practically invented the prisoner-sales trade. Mr. Vogel, 55, first made the headlines in 1962, when he negotiated the release of Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot shot down by a Soviet missile and his exchange for Rudolf Abel, head of the Soviet spy network in the United States.

Since then, Mr. Vogel has been involved in all extraordinary prisoner exchanges between East and West and he worked with Mr. Stange in setting up the list of prisoners available for sale and the price per head. The East German government has given proof of its appreciation for services rendered by Mr. Vogel, who enjoys an unusually high standard of living in East Germany, and who has the advantage of a permanent exit visa that allows him to travel to the West as he pleases. Three years ago, Mr. Vogel received the East German Order of Merit, one of the highest awards offered by the state.

The decision to stop this trade in humans will have political repercussions, but more important, it will have a dramatic effect for thousands of persons in East German jails.

Since the Berlin Wall went up in 1961, more than 100,000 East German citizens have succeeded in going West, and 5,200 have managed to pass through the 100-mile long wall, which cuts Berlin in two and isolates the Western sectors of the former German capital. Seventy escapees have been killed at the wall, 106 wounded and more than 3,000 have been arrested attempting to flee. The rate of attempted escapes by persons seeking either a new life or asylum in the West has considerably diminished in the last few years. While the number of successful escapes varied from 5,000 to 6,000 a year between 1967 and 1976, the figure fell to 4,000 last year and to 1,600 in the first six months of this year.

Simulated Escapes

For many in the East, the possibility of being "bought" by West Germany appeared to be the last chance to get out of the East. A number of East German citizens had simulated escapes so that they would be caught and eventually bought up by Bonn. Of the 25,000 prisoners recently amnestied by East Germany for its 30th anniversary, about 5,000 could have been considered political prisoners, thus theoretically in the category for sale to Bonn. Now, that hope is gone.

The authorities of East Germany explain their decision by saying that public opinion in the West disapproved in this trade in human beings. Sources close to the rulers in East Berlin mention a recent program on British independent television, which compared the East German sale of hostages to the attempt made by Hitler to sell Jews to the West.

However, the most likely reason for the end of the trade is that East Germany will become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council on Jan. 1, and that it has taken steps to avoid having to answer embarrassing questions concerning the sale of humans. Questions which would be asked at the highest level of the international organization.

It was a cautious step on East Germany's part, particularly after a British member of the UN subcommittee on human rights in Geneva recently called the sale of East Germans "the most cynical form of slave trade in this century."

Thus, an East German intellectual summed up the situation, the West has to choose between the two usual alternatives offered by regimes which practice "veritable" socialism — morality or liberty.

"Do as your conscience dictates," he insisted. "Yet don't forget, that if you do away with 'the most cynical form of slave trade in this century,' you're not doing anything to help the slaves, who will not simply disappear with the loss of the market."

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Re-Stabilizing Iran

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When one nation deliberately infringes on the sovereignty of another, and seizes prisoners in the bargain, that is by definition an act of war.

Since we hope to save our citizens' lives, our response to Iran's invasion of our sovereign embassy territory has been muted: pleas to third parties, the ruling out of force, a cosmetic switching of oil trade, a tit-for-tat banking maneuver, a finger-wagging at Iranian students here.

But restraint need not be paralysis. We have a nonviolent weapon that can have an effect in Iran: food. That nation imports 30 percent of its food, and relies on the United States for rice, much of its wheat, corn, and poultry feedgrain (in Iran, chicken feed is not chicken feed).

Embargo

We should now impose a food embargo on Iran, arranging with alternative grain suppliers like Australia and Canada not to take up the slack. The Russians could not take up the slack because we make up their grain shortfalls. This embargo will not cause starvation in Iran, but will push up prices, contribute to the general unrest, and make the point around the world that a superpower is not necessarily muscle-bound.

Just as important as keeping cool is planning ahead: What does the United States do after the impasse is resolved?

Assume that the deposed shah ultimately returns to Mexico (which has had the foresight to close its embassy in Tehran) and the U.S. hostages are released; do we turn the other cheek, forgive and forget? On the contrary — we should treat this kidnapping with great seriousness and turn this provocation to U.S. advantage.

The ayatollah's act of aggression offers an opportunity for us to end the collapse of Western influence in the Gulf, and to blunt the Soviet move — through Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa — which threatens the main sources of Western oil.

Mob Rule

We should take the position that no legitimate government now exists in Iran, and that we would find intolerable the replacement of mob rule by a Communist regime.

Accordingly, the CIA — already blamed for nonexistent conspiracies — should start conspiring now to aid those ethnic groups in Iran who are resisting the ayatollah. In the north, the Kurds — once double-crossed by the shah and the United States — should be supplied with weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, to help achieve their autonomy.

In the southwest, where the main oil fields are located, the area is not controlled by Arab oil workers, but by two Iranian tribes — the Qashqai and the Bakhtiari — which are not beholden to the anarchists in Tehran. An uprising there would be crucial, especially if the Iranian armed forces are reluctant to crush them.

Mobs are by nature fickle; militant Islam turned out to be a long underestimated force in Iran, but it is not the only force. Millions of Iranians are afflicted with an oppression worse than any they have ever known, and effigy-burning riots for television feed no bellies. Some political or military leader is likely to move into that vacuum, and it is not immoral for the United States to make sure that the successor to the 80-year-old strongman is not beholden to Moscow.

Elsewhere in the Gulf, the United States should make its military presence felt. The sultan of Oman is worried about Communist penetration of nearby Southern Yemen, and has offered to let the United States make a staging base of the island of Masira. The United States should take up that offer quickly, and top that with the leasing of the airbases being vacated by the Israelis in the Sinai.

The ayatollah's slap in the U.S. face ought to wake us up to the fact that we are not presently capable of the rapid deployment of major military forces. A conventional threat in the Mideast would catch the United States flatfooted: It would take the United States more than a month to deliver two Marine divisions and support equipment. (When President Carter announced his training exercise at Guantanamo to amuse the Cubans, the few U.S. landing craft had to be pulled out of heavy maintenance.)

Belatedly, Carter budgeteers are weighing the Pentagon secret Gulf contingency planning study that shows how power could be projected into the area. (The State Department fussed at not being included in this planning; fortunately for hardliners, it was not.)

Bite Our Tongues

Short-range, the United States is forced to strip its forces around the globe to create a three-carrier task force in the Indian Ocean. Long-range, it must make up for Carter's scuttling of the Navy by building fast-deployment logistic ships; also, to bolster the meager fleet of heavylift aircraft, the United States must build the "CX" — a new version of the C-5A air transports whose cost overruns in the 1960s still give Defense Secretary Harold Brown nightmares.

With the U.S. Embassy staff hostage, it makes sense to bite our tongues for a while. The job of creative diplomacy is neither to admire our own restraint nor to get ready to thump our chests; instead, we should be planning to react to this act of war with a strategy to stop the Soviet reach for the oil lifeline of the West.

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Letters

View of Cambodia

The usual anti-Soviet hysteria of the Western press has blinded it to the stark realities of the Cambodian situation. The Washington Post (IHT, Nov. 8) justifiably rebukes the lack of adequate Soviet food aid to Cambodia, including possibly to the Khmer Rouge. Yet it is Soviet support that spurred Vietnamese invasion to counter systematic annihilation of innocent Cambodians by militant Cambodian puppets allied to Peking.

China is no match for the Soviet military machine and its claim as an emerging world power through the Cambodian pawn can not go far if it were not able to play its Western card and the West needs a prestigious Chinese paper elephant for its own geopolitical design.

Granted that Western humanitarian aid can save innocent Cambodians, but the same Western alliance would prefer a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces so that Pol Pot can then kill fed Cambodians — famished people being less of a game. If the West really wants to help, it must strike at the root of the problem and restrain China since no one, least of all Cambodians, wants Pol Pot as their leader.

M.K. AGARWAL.
Paris.

Avoiding Tragedy

If Sen. Edward Kennedy and his friends had taken their *wives* to the party, there would have been no Chappaquiddick.

MARTHA H. LOYSON.
Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Stepchild Of UN Gets Global Base

By Nancy Beth Jackson

VIENNA — A father of OPEC by reputation and an Eminent Person by UN designation, the graying Latin American looked up from his veal birds in the dining room of the UN Industrial Development Organization (Unido) and considered the legacy he and his generation will bequeath. "Automobiles," he said, "graveyards of automobiles."

For men like the Eminent Person, the automobile illustrates how the world's "engine of growth," fueled by the North's command of technology and finance, no longer hums independently in the industrialized nations. The North has relied on the South for natural resources since the 16th century, but the North dictated the terms.

In the last decade, a whisper out of the South has grown into a shout calling for a "new international economic order" (NIEO), which would make the developing countries partners in power. The North's response has been to suggest the South first put its own house in order. The conflict between the stances has brought many an international conference to an impasse.

But in Vienna this week, some 100 Unido board delegations planning the organization's third general conference in New Delhi in January and February, heard that the NIEO, uninvited by any international conference, has slipped its foot in the door.

Abdel Rahman Khane, the former Algerian public works minister who heads Unido, says: "The force of economic developments has initiated changes which earlier international conferences failed to achieve."

The change in international economics parallels a change in Unido, a UN stepchild that until recently was considered little more than an instrument of technology transfer or more bluntly a UN organ preaching the art of welding to Botswana.

Gets Mandate

Created in 1967 and funded through the UN General Assembly, Unido was given the mandate "to promote and accelerate industrialization in developing countries." But by 1975, before the last Unido general conference in Lima, some Third World leaders had decided it was hamstrung by industrialized nations who wanted to perpetuate their economic domination and share only industries which had become "undesirable" in the North.

The Third World countries went into that conference with a package of proposals sure to inspire controversy. When the vote was taken on a program aimed at increasing the Third World's share of global industry to 25 percent by the year 2000, the U.S. delegation voted no. Talk of turning Unido into a UN specialized agency like Unesco stirred rumors that the U.S. Congress might oppose U.S. participation in the new agency.

Since it is now expected that Unido will become a specialized agency in 1981 — and responsible for attracting its own funding — it has understandable reasons for wanting to avoid conflict at New Delhi.

Unido is stressing a combination of North-South cooperation, collective self-reliance in the South and improved national policies. Unido officials believe the heart of the package is an "international industrial finance agency," which would try to steer some of the surpluses available in some developing countries — mainly oil-producers — into long-term investment in the Third World, and a "global fund for the stimulation of industry," which would make quick-dispersing program financing loans to developing countries.

Its eight-point program aims at reaching the Lima target in just 20 years. The target has been considered both unrealistic and inspired, but even the most optimistic Unido projections admit that without dramatic structural changes in the world economy the best that could be achieved would be 20 percent.

Dr. Khane has attempted to forestall conference disputes by sieving the program first through Eminent Persons, the UN's highest rank for consultants, and then a series of regional meetings. How well he and his staff have done their work will not be known until New Delhi, but the delegates leaving Vienna today will take away a message of urgency.

"The world economy today faces its gravest crisis since World War II," the conference document tells them. "The question is not *whether* to act, but *what* action to choose — and *how soon*."

The writer, a Paris-based journalist, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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United Press International

NEW WEAPON — The NATO FH-70 howitzer, which was developed jointly by Italy, Britain and West Germany, is displayed at Munsterlager, West Germany. The 155-mm cannon can fire up to six rounds a minute, and has a range of 24 kilometers (about 15 miles).

11 Others, in Landmark Trial, Sentenced to Prison

S. African Black Gets Death for Treason

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Judge Johan Hefer today sentenced a black militant to death and 11 others to long prison terms for high treason in the climax of a landmark trial.

The death sentence against 24-year-old James Mange was the first ever levied against a black for treason. In South Africa, a variety of crimes are punishable by death. Within the past 10 months, 125 men, including 90 blacks, 23 mulattos and 12 whites, have been executed.

Mange and the 11 were arrested after a series of rural shootouts with police in 1978. The only people killed in the clashes were two members of the gang, which had crossed the border from Swaziland. Mange was accused by the judge of being the gang's ringleader.

All were charged with fleeing into exile after the 1976 Soweto riots and of having received military training in the Soviet Union, East Germany and Angola before returning with aim of overthrowing the South African government. All admitted to being members of the outlawed African National Congress.

During the trial the defendants were confined inside a glass cage.

"You are a thoroughly repulsive and objectionable character in more ways than one," the judge told Mange.

When he passed the death sentence, one of the other men inside the cage jumped to his feet with a shout and rushed over to hug and kiss Mange, who displayed no emotion.

Mange and his codefendants frequently disrupted the trial with anti-apartheid songs and shouted slogans. These reached a high point as the judge read out the final pages of his 120,000-word summation against them.

As the session started, the defendants waved posters they had smuggled into the courtroom.

"Apartheid is high treason," one said. "Never on our knees" and "Apartheid is a crime against humanity" read the others.

As they chanted slogans, the judge cleared the court and charged them with contempt for the 15th time.

Apart from Mange, the other men received sentences ranging from 14 to 19 years, including one year each for contempt of court. Mange received an 18-month sentence for contempt in addition to the death penalty.

In handing down the sentences, the judge gave the youngest defendant, 20-year-old Andrew Mapheto, the longest prison term of 19 years and said it was only Mapheto's youth that saved him from being condemned to hang like Mange.

As the judge read out the verdicts, the defendants' mothers sitting in the public gallery burst into tears.

"It's a nightmare," one of the mothers said. "I may never see my son again."

Britain Tightens Its Restrictions On Immigration

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The government yesterday announced the drastic tightening of immigration restrictions, barring foreign husbands of British women — including Americans, Canadians and Australians — unless the wife was born in Britain.

The new rules were designed to slash the flow of Asians married to Asian women already living in Britain or coming here to marry them. But they also applied to all foreign husbands, except men from European Economic Community countries, unless the wife was born in Britain.

The new rules said foreign male fiances or husbands will not be admitted to Britain at all if they have not previously met their future or present wives already living in Britain. This was designed to crack down on arranged marriages between Asians that have resulted in thousands of Asian males entering the country as fiances or husbands.

Under previous immigration rules, about 70,000 foreigners have been allowed into Britain yearly as immigrants in recent years. Officials estimated the new rules will cut the inflow by about 6,000 yearly.

U.S. Enacts Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP) — President Carter yesterday signed legislation providing more than $400 million for Indochinese refugee programs over two years. The amount included $30 million for food and medical supplies for Cambodia.

India Reportedly Facing Worst Drought in 60 Years

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (UPI) — India is facing its worst drought in 60 years, with villagers foraging for roots, many areas without drinking water and cattle near death in parched grasslands. No rain is in sight.

Officials said this week that reports of hunger and near starvation were increasing across the nation of 550 million persons and India could be forced to eat through its entire food stockpile and face national famine for the second time in six years.

Much land has hardened into a dry, solid crust and fields lay unplowed, the reports said. Fuel shortages have idled irrigation pumps, worsening the problem.

Millions of people living mostly in the Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh areas were reported leaving their villages for the cities. Newspapers said railroad stations in these areas were crowded with people fleeing the parched rural areas.

Total food reserves have been put at 19 million tons, but summer crop losses were estimated at nearly 12 million tons. The government hoped to bridge the gap with the winter crop, but the rains still have not come and officials predicted a 7-million-ton winter loss, effectively exhausting food reserves.

"I may sound alarmist, but this estimate is near the truth," said Bhanu Pratap Singh, federal minister for state rural reconstruction.

Prime Minister Charan Singh said in a parliamentary debate that the failure of the monsoon rains to come has resulted in "the worst drought in 60 years." He told officials last week, "If we are not able to arrest this exodus, the situation is likely to get out of control."

Indian leaders have avoided declaring any area famine stricken, apparently because of political repercussions in elections scheduled in January.

India's last drought was in 1974, when millions fled the north and central parts of the country.

Oliva Dionne, Quints' Father, Dies in Ontario

NORTH BAY, Ontario, Nov. 15 (AP) — Oliva Dionne, 76, father of the Dionne quintuplets, died early today at his home in Corbeil near North Bay.

Family members said that Mr. Dionne had not been in poor health. He had been living with his wife, Elzire, 70, in a bungalow near the farmhouse where the girls were born.

The birth of the quintuplets, on May 28, 1934, made news around the world and brought a wave of the curious to the Dionnes' small town. The attending doctor, Allan Dafoe, basked in the limelight as the girls grew and their pictures were on the covers of magazines everywhere. But Oliva Dionne at first shunned attention, and friends said he was shaken and confused by the publicity.

He and his wife were billed as "The World's Most Famous Parents," and appeared on a vaudeville show, gaining some money in return for their loss of privacy.

During the 1930s, 5 million people traveled to northern Ontario to watch the girls play in a special compound called Quintland, outside a nursery to which their parents had almost no access.

The five sisters separated from their parents permanently in 1952.

The surviving daughters — Cecile, Yvonne and Annette — live near Montreal. Emilie died at the age of 19 from suffocation during an epileptic seizure and Marie died in 1970, apparently of a blood clot in the brain.

Non-Communists on Ballot

Peking Voters Get Choice In Local District Election

PEKING, Nov. 15 (AP) — More than 300,000 Peking residents voted today in the first major election in China in 25 years in which voters were given a choice between Communist and non-Communist candidates.

The first general election, in 1954, was contested, but the most recent one, in 1966, gave the voters no choice, allowing only the option of approving or disapproving.

Today, Communists accounted for about 60 percent of the candidates. Non-Communists included eight overseas Chinese, a native of Taiwan and members of national minorities, including Mongolians. There was also room on the ballot for write-in candidates.

The voting was to fill 350 seats in a Peking district congress. It was the first of several such elections to be held in cities across the country in the next few months.

The reform-minded Fifth National People's Congress, the national parliament, voted in July to permit free elections at the county and district level. Under the plan, popularly elected district congresses will choose deputies to provincial and big city congresses. Those legislators will then name members of the new National People's Congress.

Of the 592 candidates seeking office today, 350 were Communists. Women accounted for 38 percent of the total.

Balloting began at 6 a.m. and was to continue until midnight. Mobile ballot teams went to homes to gather the votes of sick persons.

Counting begins tomorrow and the results are expected to be announced a few days later.

Selection of candidates began in September through consultations with party and non-party representatives. Mass organizations also had a hand in the process, which reportedly aroused great interest.

Journalist Arrested In Pakistan for 'Slur'

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Pakistan's martial law government has arrested the correspondent of the news magazine Far Eastern Economic Review for writing stories "slurring the picture of the situation in Pakistan," the Pakistan Press International news agency reported today.

The arrest of Salamat Ali, 45, follows strict regulations imposed on the press in Pakistan last month. Mr. Ali, who wrote articles critical of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, could receive a maximum sentence of 10 years at hard labor, the agency said.

Foreign Ecologists Get an Earful Of Peking's Noise Pollution

PEKING, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Foreign ecologists have been "shocked" at the noise and air pollution in China, which is slowly making millions of persons deaf and ruining monuments and trees in the capital, according to the People's Daily.

In a move to protect health, the government has announced a noise-control law, which goes into force Jan. 1.

"Noise pollution in our country has reached an extremely serious stage," the Communist Party newspaper said. So serious that it interrupted an international meeting of ecologists here.

The meeting, attended by experts from the United States, Switzerland, the Philippines, Kenya and China, had to be moved to another conference hall to escape machine and automobile noise.

Pollution from auto exhaust and "the many chimneys in Peking belching black smoke profoundly shocked these foreign ecologists," the newspaper said.

"Right now, millions of workers are toiling under the conditions that exceed noise limits considered healthy," it said.

In a Peking factory where noise safeguards were not used, it said, "as many as 90 percent of the workers suffer from varying degrees of deafness, insomnia, headaches and abnormal blood pressure."

Stately rows of pine trees lining the capital's wide avenues and sprawling squares are dying, and historical monuments are suffering from acidic corrosion because of the polluted air.

Next Few Months Probably Decisive

Potentially Rich Zaire Is Fighting Economic Decline

By Carey Winfrey

KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT) — The next few months will probably decide whether this potentially prosperous but bankrupt nation will weather the economic decline that began in 1975 and reached crisis proportions last year.

But Western economists, analysts and diplomats here disagree on the prognosis for recovery.

"Right now, we are beginning to see an arrest of the rot, a slowing of the decline and a bottoming-out of the economy," said a U.S. economist. "For the first time, for example, the army cannot get all the foreign exchange it wants for its boondoggles, like the $300-per-soldier pocket money given to the battalion sent last year to Bokassa's birthday celebration." He was referring to Jean Bedel Bokassa, former emperor of the Central African Empire.

He cited as encouraging the reform agreement that Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko signed in August with the International Monetary Fund; it required a 25-percent devaluation of inflated Zairian currency, an accurate levy of taxes, foreign-exchange controls, the cancellation of credit to spurious companies and anti-corruption measures.

In return for a pledge to change, the IMF agreed to give the destitute country a standby credit amounting to $152 million.

In addition to the fund's help, Zairian officials are looking to upcoming economic conferences to bail them out with short-term aid for foreign reserve expenses and a rescheduling of their huge national debt. At present, Zaire is more than $1 billion in arrears on debts approaching $4 billion. Its foreign reserve coffers hold only a two-month supply of cash, about $350 million.

At the first of these conferences, being held this week in Brussels, Mr. Mobutu is appealing to 10 nations, including the United States, Belgium, France and Britain, to grant about $500 million as a short-term balance of payments subsidy. But Western economists think it unlikely that the donors will grant more than the $77 million they committed at a Brussels meeting a year ago.

Later this month, representatives of private banks to which Zaire owes $40 million will gather in Tokyo to attempt to reorganize debts of $400 million, much as small lenders will allow an individual borrower to make reduced payments over an extended period of time.

Another gathering of creditors will most likely also meet in Paris early next year to reformulate long-range development plans.

At current production levels, the country will need 16 years to work its way out of debt, even if it never borrows another cent. That prospect turns some Zairians glum. "How would you like it if one man put your country in debt for an entire generation?" a parliamentarian asked the other day.

At the time of its independence from Belgium in 1960, the new nation of 27 million persons was the most prosperous in black Africa. As recently as 1974, with copper selling at up to $1.50 a pound, it basked in prosperity.

The bubble burst the following year when the price of copper, which accounts for 60 percent of Zaire's exports, plummeted to about 50 cents a pound, putting Mr. Mobutu on the losing end of a $1-billion dollar gamble to invest in projects aimed at a vast expansion of copper exports. As the price fell by 62 percent in 12 months, Zaire's copper revenues shrank from $934 million to less than $600 million.

Showcase Projects

In addition, he invested in such showcase projects as a 30-mile, six-lane highway leading from the capital to the presidential domain at N'Seles, and the 27-story, $50 million World Trade Center that rivals its namesake in Manhattan.

Bad luck and bad management were followed by more bad luck. In March, 1977, a force of exiles from Shaba province, the source of Zaire's copper and cobalt riches, invaded the province from Angola, intent upon leading an uprising against Mr. Mobutu.

By the time Moroccan troops, transported in French aircraft, repulsed the invaders, the mines were in disarray. In a second invasion in May, 1978, the invaders captured Kolwezi, in the heart of Shaba, setting off a further exodus of Europeans vital to the running of mines.

Although cobalt prices have soared and copper has rebounded to about 90 cents a pound, production of each remains below 1975 levels.

A rise in oil prices spurred already rampaging inflation (ast year the rate exceded 100 percent) and, combined with political instability, sent creditors packing. Today, industry operates at less than 50 percent of capacity; the rate of unemployment in cities is more than 20 percent, 50 percent among the young; and the usable road network has shrunk from nearly 90,000 miles at independence to about 6,000 miles.

Once an exporter of food, Zaire now imports most of what it eats, mainly from South Africa. Malnutrition pervades. Since 1960, real income dropped by between 50 and 75 percent.

Underlying the economic plight is widespread corruption that reaches the highest levels of government. The most ordinary transaction, from booking a hotel reservation to the importation of even government goods, is lubricated by *matabiche*, a bribe by any other name. Diplomatic observers say that diamond smuggling is rampant among top officials.

The IMF estimates that last year the county lost $100 million — 5 percent of its $2-billion export economy — in illegal foreign exchange transactions.

Still, some analysts say, Zaire is not entirely to blame, and its decline has been abetted by foreign business interests capitalizing on the country's lack of sophistication and desperate need.

Others charge a U.S. oil company with talking Mr. Mobutu into a deal allowing it to keep 90 percent of the profits for five years in return for underwriting exploration. They cite an Italian company that built an oil refinery incapable of processing Zairian crude (the country produces about a sixth of its own needs) and a Belgian banking consortium which, through hidden incremental interest rates and commissions, winds up lending money at 80 percent interest annually.

Most controversial of all is the 1,000-mile power line being built to carry hydroelectric power from Inga, on the west coast, to Shaba on the east. Budgeted at $327 million, the line will cost about $650 million by the time it is completed three years from now. Critics charge that Shaba's own energy resources could have been tapped far less expensively in much less time.

"It's scandalous," says one Western critic, "because since there are no people using it between Inga and Shaba, the losses are enormous. The cheapest electricity in the world becomes the most expensive."

Zaire's salvation may rely less on aid and refinancing than on reopening Benguela railroad through Angola. The railroad, which provides the cheapest and most direct route from Shaba to the sea, was closed in 1975 during Angola's civil war.

It will remain closed as long as guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi can disrupt it, something he currently does with the support of South Africa, which profits from the disruption. As long as the Benguela line is inoperable, copper must move east and south, at enormous cost to Zaire, to the South African port of East London.

"To understand Zaire," says a European economist, "you must know we are in a country on the frontier of Cecil Rhodes' Africa. Rhodes' idea was that the man who has the railroads is the master. The rest is stories for little children."

Peru Releases U.S. Tuna Boats, All 125 Crewmen

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Eight U.S. tuna fishing boats seized by Peru in a dispute over offshore fishing rights have been freed, and all 125 men in their crews have been released, the American Tunaboat Association said today.

The group's chairman, Julius Zolezzi, said that the vessels sailed from the Peruvian port of Talara after being ordered to pay $365,282 for licenses. Each of the eight vessels was fishing within Peru's claimed 200-mile fishing-rights area when captured by Peruvian gunboats in a series of incidents beginning Monday.

The United States does not recognize a 200-mile territorial claim for tuna. By special congressional appropriations, fined skippers are reimbursed for following U.S. policy.

The association has asked the State Department to put an embargo on Peru's $21-million annual fish-meal imports to the United States and the move is under consideration, said Mr. Zolezzi, whose $8-million vessel was seized Tuesday. An embargo on most tuna products from Peru went into effect automatically when the first U.S. ship was seized.

Checkup for Sudan Chief

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri spent Nov. 5 through Nov. 9 in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital undergoing medical checks, the newspaper an-Nahar reported today.

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Deputy Silences Translators in Europarliament

STRASBOURG, France, Nov. 15 (AP) — The European Parliament, which functions in six languages, heard a seventh this week — Latin.

Although Latin is not recognized as a working language by the Parliament, Mario Capanna, of the tiny Italian Proletarian faction, spoke it for several minutes during a debate on house rules Tuesday. "*Amplissimi collegae,*" Mr. Capanna began, and the headphones of the simultaneous translation went silent.

After recovering his aplomb, Chairman Pierre Pflimlin of France ordered Mr. Capanna to speak Italian. The deputy refused, saying that house rules did not ban Latin, from which the Parliament's six working languages derived or borrowed (English, French, German, Danish, Dutch and Italian).

Mr. Capanna used his Latin sarcastically to criticize conservatism during a debate on rules for setting up parliamentary committees.

CALL YOUR MOM IN MEMPHIS AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Your voice overseas could be the thrill of a lifetime to your mother. No matter what she says, she worries and wants to know how you're doing so far away without her help. Well, if you follow the tips on this page, you'll be able to tell her how you're doing at a cost much lower than you think.

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*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
EUROPEAN V.-PRESIDENT Marketing		Food & Beverages.	Paris	38; outstanding relevant achievement (major consumer product launches); Eng., Fr. + Ger.	Ref. 2771, Lloyd Chapman As., 123 New Bond St., London W1Y 0HH. Tel.: 01-499 7761.	I.H.T. 8-11-79
EUROPEAN SALES ENGINEER		ABC (Telecommunications).	U.S.A. + European travel.	BSEE or equiv. exp.; min. 2 yrs. exp. sale telephone products; Eng. + Fr. Span., Arabic, Ital., or Ger.	Christian Bruynart, ABC-S.A., 42 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 8-11-79
SALES MANAGER		Leading industrial firm in Kuwait.	Kuwait	Univ. grad., prof. mechanical engineering; min. 8 yrs. exp.; 38-48; fluent Eng.	P.O. Box 28174, Safat, Kuwait.	I.H.T. 8-11-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Kenya	£20,000 tax free	Major Int'l Co.	Nairobi	Exp. Chartered Accountant; 38-48; min. 5 yrs. industrial exp.; previous overseas exp.	Ref. 766, Hales & Hindmarsh As. Ltd., Century House, Jewry St., Winchester, Hampshire. Tel.: (0962) 62253.	Financial Times 8-11-79
MARKETING & ADVERTISING MANAGER	Fine figure.	One of world's largest Int'l banks.	London West End.	28-35; good knowl. of Europe & its markets; esp. Middle East; Eng. +; exp. packaging & mktg. fast moving cons. goods.	A.R.D. MacDonell, ref. 50898, J.E. & P. Ltd., 78 Wigmore St., London W1H 9DQ.	Financial Times 9-11-79
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	c.£25,000	Swire Group.	Hong Kong	Wide exp. & proven success in property indst. & mgmt. both in U.K. & overseas; 38-42.	F.H. Scobie, F.H. Scobie & As., Management Consultants, 28-29 St. James's Sq., London S.W.1.	Financial Times 9-11-79
CENTRAL SERVICE MANAGER	Attractive	General Farming Co. Ltd. (Fine Cured Tobacco).	Malawi	Wide exp. relevant field in managerial position, prof. with large Agricultural Equip.	Group Personnel & Training Manager, Press (Holdings) Ltd., P.O. Box 1227, Blantyre, Malawi.	Daily Telegraph 9-11-79
GENERAL MANAGER Nigeria	Substantial.	Akzo Nigeria Ltd. (Aluminium Rolling Mill).	Port Harcourt, Nigeria	Good engineering qual.; proven plant mngt. exp.; good man-mngt. skills.	R.L.H. Whitney, ref. G.H. 9164, MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB, Tel. 01-629 1844.	I.H.T. 10-11-79
SALES & MARKETING PEOPLE		Transcontinental Int'l Services Inc.	Munich	Univ. grad. with exp. & outstanding records in Sales or Marketing; Int'l exposure; Eng., Ger.	J.P. Proulx, Director Personnel Europe, Transcontinental Int'l Services Inc., 139 Chaussée de la Hulpe, B-1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 10-11-79
ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER	c.U.S.$35,000	Major U.S. food Corp.	Brussels for W. Europe	Grad. based intellect & strong personality; Eng. + min. 2 Eur. lang.	Ref. B 137, Barnett Kaul Int'l Ltd., Providence House, River St., Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1QY, Tel.: 56723.	I.H.T. 10-11-79
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST		General Electric Plastics.	Bergen op Zoom, Holland	Considerable exp. mktg. thermoplastics; prof. tech. bkgd. in plastic proces.; Eng., Ger. + 1 west. Eur. lang.	H.E. Krul, General Electric, Plastics B.V., P.B. Box 117, 4600 AC Bergen op Zoom, Holland.	I.H.T. 10-11-79
DATA PROCESSING MANAGER	Not less than £16,000 tax free	Int'l construction org.	Cyprus	Senior computer prof.; managerial qual.; proven exp., particularly in both hardware & software.	Mrs. Iris Norman, CMG, Eastgate, 73 Leman St., London E1 8EY, Tel.: 01-222 3521.	Daily Telegraph 12-11-79
BRANCH MANAGER	Negotiable	Int'l container leasing co.		Integrity & proven managerial abil.; Eng. +; initiative.	38 Green Street, Mayfair, London W.1.	I.H.T. 13-11-79
AREA MANAGER Saudi Arabia	Competitive	Hepworth Industrial Plastics Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. selling in the Middle East or good knowl. of plastics industry.	Roger Hayes, Hepworth Industrial Plastics Ltd., Pollard Moor Works, Padiham, Nr. Burnley, Lancs.	Daily Telegraph 13-11-79
INTERNATIONAL PROJECT MANAGER	Excellent	Avon (Jewelry Manufacturing).	U.S.A.	Min. 5 yrs. of applicable exp. & appropriate Bachelor's Deg.; extensive travel	Personnel Dept., Avon Products, Inc., 77 Hampden Road, Mansfield, MA02048, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 13-11-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Saudi Arabia	From £13,500 to £15,000 tax free.	Rapidly expanding chemicals co.	Saudi Arabia	Qual. accountant; 5 yrs' ind. accty. exp.; export/import documentation knowl.	G.E. Howard, ref. 1012-13, MSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6DB, Tel.: 01-493 3551.	Daily Telegraph 14-11-79

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

— A—A—A —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39¾	29½	ACF 2.24	6.8	6	57	33¾	33	33	—⅜
18⅞	14½	AMF 1.24	8.2	6	118	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.1	12	86	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
12¼	9⅛	APL 1	9.4	48	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	107	33	32¾	32⅞	+⅜
33½	21⅜	ASA 2.40e	8.5		302	28½	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
12¾	8⅝	ATO .48	5.1	4	154	9⅝	9	9⅜	+⅛
22⅞	17	AVX s .25	1.7	13	481	u24	22	23¾	+2
40⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.5	14	930	39¾	38¾	39⅜	+½
24⅞	16½	AcmeC 1.20	5.5	5	6	22	21½	22	+⅜
4⅞	3½	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	25	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	10⅝	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		35	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.4	45	x22	4½	4⅜	4½	
36	30⅞	AMD n		13	215	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	
34⅞	28⅞	AetnLf s1.80	5.7	5	1581	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+⅛
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.3	4	21	22¾	22½	22¾	—¼
3¼	2	Aileen			33	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.6	9	292	30⅝	30	30¼	+¼
25⅝	16⅞	AirbFrt 1.20	5.4	9	82	22¼	21	22¼	+1¼
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	71	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
8¼	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		11	7¼	7	7¼	
87½	70	AlaP pf 9	13.		z160	71¼	70½	70½	+½
106	89	AlaP pf 11	12.		z640	90	d88½	88⅝	—¼
97	79½	AlaP pf 9.44	11.		z50	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+¼
82	66¼	AlaP pf 8.16	12.		z30	68	68	68	
81	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z160	67	66½	67	+¼
15⅝	13⅛	Alagsco 1.48	10.	8	14	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
34	14¼	Alaskin .66	2.0	24	549	34	33½	33½	—⅛
36	27⅜	Albanys 1	3.5	8	24	29	28½	28⅝	
8⅜	6½	Alberto .36	5.1	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.3	7	53	37¾	37½	37⅝	+⅛
42	32	AlconA 2.40	6.4	4	305	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
37¼	22⅞	AlcoStd 1.40	4.2	7	81	33½	32¼	33½	+1⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.0	7	94	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
34⅞	18¾	AllgCp 1.08a	4.3	6	99	25⅝	25	25¼	—⅛
28⅞	23½	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		4	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅞	14¼	AlgLud 1.28	5.1	4	68	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.5		2	39¾	39¾	39¾	
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		2	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
18	14⅜	AllgPw 1.76	12.	7	238	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp s 1	6.4	6	88	15¾	15½	15⅝	—⅛
32⅛	23¼	Allergan .60	1.8	12	354	u34¼	30⅝	34⅛	+3½
48⅛	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.3		1756	46⅝	44⅝	46	+1⅛
13½	10¼	AlldMnt .86	7.3	6	13	12	11¾	11¾	+⅛
27½	20⅝	AlldStr 1.60	6.6	6	58	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
38⅝	28⅝	AllisCh 1.80	5.2	6	88	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	
18⅞	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.3	8	8	15	15	15	—¼
21⅛	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	9	15	15	15	+⅛
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.4	4	118	52	51½	51½	—¼
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug 1	4.0	8	110	u25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.6	7	365	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1
60	43⅝	Amax pf 3	5.7		103	52⅝	50¼	52½	+1⅜
35¼	15⅝	Amcord 1.27t		9	187	32⅝	32½	32⅝	—¼
32¼	16½	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	18	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
48¼	25⅛	AHess 1.40b	3.4	4	1222	42⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅜
107½	56⅜	AHes pf3.50	3.8		33	92	90	92	+3
14⅜	9¼	AmAir .40	4.2	3	223	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			55	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
20⅞	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		34	17	16⅞	17	
16½	12	ABakr 1.20	8.1	7	26	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
67⅛	47⅞	ABrnds 5	8.8	6	147	63	61⅝	62½	+⅞
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.6		17	28⅝	28½	28½	
35⅝	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.3		66	32	31¾	32	+⅛
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	3.0	7	1178	39⅝	39½	39½	
16	13	ABldM .70	5.2	6	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
41⅛	34¼	AmCan 2.80	8.0	5	63	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	
22¼	18⅝	ACan pf1.75	9.2		10	19	19	19	—½
7¼	2½	ACentry		24	29	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+½
32½	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	586	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	—¼
17	8⅛	AmDistl			255	u18	16½	17⅝	+1⅜
27	17⅞	ADT 1.16	6.6	7	205	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
23½	17⅜	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	693	18⅛	17⅞	18	
36¾	27⅜	AmExp 1.80	6.3	6	518	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
14⅛	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.9	4	50	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	10.		16	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.4		20	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
38⅝	23	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	123	36	35¼	36	+1
16½	9⅞	AHerltLf .48	3.8	7	16	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+⅝
22⅜	14⅝	AmHoist 1.12	5.3	6	189	21⅝	21	21⅛	—⅛
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.8	11	1277	28	27½	27¾	+⅛
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.5	12	191	31⅝	31	31½	+⅜
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.4	6	12	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
27	24½	AMI s .80	2.8	11	334	u29⅛	27¾	28⅝	+1⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	348	7¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
47¼	36	ANatR 3.20	7.5	10	230	42¾	42⅜	42½	+¼
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.7	3	7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
19⅜	10⅝	AShip .80a	5.9	44	36	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
58½	39	AStand 3.60	6.9	6	39	52⅝	52	52½	+½
10⅜	6	ASteril .32	4.1	8	156	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	88	28	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
59⅝	51	AmStr pf			343	51	d50⅝	50¾	—¼
64⅜	51⅝	ATT 5	9.3	7	1436	54	53⅝	53⅞	+⅜
67⅝	54¼	ATT pf 4	7.1		15	56½	56⅛	56¼	+⅛
47⅝	38⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		11	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.3		48	40½	40¼	40¼	
19	14⅜	AWat pf1.43	8.9		z100	16	16	16	+⅜
13	11⅛	AWat pf1.25	11.		z20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	7.2	5	43	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
14¾	9⅞	AmesD .40b	3.1	5	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	175	41⅞	40½	41⅛	+¾
25¼	16	Amfac 1.20	5.5	5	17	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
40⅝	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	187	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
19½	12¼	Ampex .05e	.3	9	49	17⅝	17¼	17½	
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		7	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
24⅞	14½	Amstar 1.35	6.8	8	143	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅝
7¾	6⅛	Amst pf .68	10.		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	6.2	6	40	35⅝	35¼	35½	—½
23½	14⅜	Analog s		17	105	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+1⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.9	5	64	15¾	15	15⅛	+⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.9	7	26	23	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
7⅝	5¾	Angelica .34	5.6	6	45	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.5	6	40	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
33⅛	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.2	14	375	u35⅞	33¾	34½	+1
12½	6⅛	ApldDig		8	773	8⅝	7¾	8½	+1
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	5.1		4	20	19⅝	19⅝	+1½
11½	5½	ApplMg		9	135	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+⅜
27⅝	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.6	6	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
27⅝	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.7	13	350	27⅛	26½	27	+¼
11⅛	5	ArctEn .10e	1.7	13	32	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
21⅞	16⅞	ArizPS 2	12.	6	310	17⅛	17	17⅛	
109	96½	AriPpf 10.70	11.		z150	99	99	99	
12½	8	ArkBst .60b	7.2	64	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.48	5.4	9	71	46	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	ArlenRty			129	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	5¼	Armada		6	7	7	6⅞	7	
27½	17½	Armco 1.50	6.3	5	96	24	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
35	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.9		10	30¼	30	30¼	—⅛
55	42¾	Armr pf4.75	11.		z20	44	44	44	
19	14⅜	ArmCk 1.10	7.0	6	111	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
25⅞	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.8	4	14	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
22⅜	16½	AroCorp 1b	5.4	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¼	8⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	5	12	24	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.6	4	x45	11¾	11½	11⅝	
26¾	20½	Arvin pf 2	9.7		x4	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
31½	13⅞	Asarco 1a	4.1	3	291	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s 2.20	5.6	7	1237	39⅝	38¼	39	+1⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.9	6	234	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
22⅞	16⅜	Athlone 1.20	6.0	5	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	9.9	8	103	18¾	18½	18⅝	—⅛
78	51⅞	AtlRich 2.80	3.6	9	1181	u78⅝	77⅛	78⅛	+1⅜
46¼	40	AtlRc pf3.75	9.4		z100	40	40	40	
93	62⅛	AtlRc pf2.80	3.0		9	u94⅞	92¼	94	+1¼
20⅛	9⅞	AtlasCp			53	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
41	28⅛	AutoDta .64	1.6	17	47	39	38	39	+⅜
29¼	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.5	3	1465	27⅛	25⅞	26⅝	—⅜
56	39½	Avco pf 3.20	5.9		1	54	54	54	
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.3		6	67	66	66½	+⅛
21½	13⅞	Avery .60	3.2	8	38	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
26⅝	14⅛	Avnet .80	3.6	6	307	22¾	22	22⅝	
56	40½	Avon 2.80	6.8	10	1294	41⅝	41	41⅛	—⅜
21¼	10	Avdin		12	82	19	18⅝	19	+⅜

— B—B—B —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			2	2	2	2	+⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.1	6	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
52¼	29½	Bakrlnt .60	1.1	17	988	u53¼	52	53	+1⅝
40⅞	18½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	57	31	30¼	30⅞	+⅜
60	28½	BldU pf 2.06	4.5		6	46	45½	46	+1½
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	5.9	5	12	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+¼
48⅞	23⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	22	2160	33⅝	31¾	32½	+⅛
26⅛	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	7	81	23	22¾	22⅝	+¼
50	42	Balt pf84.50	11.		z70	42½	42½	42½	—1
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	4.0	5	61	23⅜	23	23	—½
19½	11⅛	Bandag .60	3.7	8	29	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
29⅝	19	BangPnt .80	3.5	4	68	23¼	22½	23	+¼
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.5	5	34	36⅝	36⅛	36½	—⅜
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.4	4	19	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+¼
30⅞	23⅛	BnkAm 1.32	5.3	6	460	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
48⅝	32⅝	BankTr 3.36	8.3	5	43	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
28	22⅜	BkTr pf2.50	11.		41	23½	23	23½	+½
49	40⅝	BkTr pf4.22	10.		4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.8	7	59	8	7¾	7¾	—½
58⅝	21¼	Barber 1.60	2.9	12	24	54½	54	54½	+¾
15⅝	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.8	10	162	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+⅜
21⅛	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4	5	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅝
23½	14⅜	BarryW s.52	2.7	10	35	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+¼
34½	23½	Bausch s 1	2.9	11	852	u35	33⅞	34½	+⅝
48⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	14	392	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+⅛
10⅜	3½	BayCoIP			65	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
27⅝	18¾	BaySfG 2	8.8	6	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
38	25⅞	Bearing .92	3.1	8	9	30	29⅝	30	
24⅜	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	8	862	20⅝	20¼	20½	+¼
51½	41½	Beat pf 3.38	8.1		419	42	41⅞	41⅞	
29⅝	20	Beckm .32	1.2	16	504	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
36½	27⅝	BectnD .84	2.8	10	247	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅜
40¼	21⅛	Beech 1	2.5	12	584	40⅝	39	39⅝	+⅜
12⅝	2⅝	Beker		6	340	11½	10¼	11⅛	+⅞
47¼	24⅝	BelcoP s .80	1.9	7	64	42	41¼	41½	+⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Beldn 1.60	6.6	4	22	24⅝	24	24¼	
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	4	7	7	7	
22½	14⅜	BellHow .96	5.1	12	30	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	—⅛
13⅝	5⅛	BellInd .20a	1.9	6	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
19⅞	15⅝	BelCo g s1.52			11	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	108	27⅝	27	27⅝	—⅛
45	33½	Bendix 2.84	7.1	6	297	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	
32⅛	22⅝	BenfCp 2	7.7	5	246	26	25½	26	+¼
46⅝	36⅝	Benef pf4.30	12.		13	36¼	d35⅝	36⅛	—½
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		z200	22½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
4⅝	2⅝	BengtB		10	121	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
7¼	3	BerkeyP		8	136	3⅛	3	3	
29⅝	21⅜	BestPd .24	1.0	8	35	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+¼
25⅝	19¾	BethStl 1.60	7.9	3	277	20½	20¼	20¼	+¼
44½	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.3	13	160	39⅝	39	39	—½
33⅝	14½	Binney .92	3.7	12	22	25	24⅞	24⅞	
18¼	16⅝	BisFSL s		5	22	18	17¼	18	+⅜
25¼	16	BlackDr .68	3.4	9	1209	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.8	6	84	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
25½	13⅛	BlissL 1.10	5.8	6	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
27¼	20¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.5	9	16	25	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
29½	19½	BlueB 1.60	6.3	5	75	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+¼
14	6⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.0	8	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		4	33	4	3¾	4	+⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	3.2	6	940	44⅝	44⅛	44¼	—⅜
40⅝	24¼	BoiseC 1.50	4.5	5	533	33⅝	32⅞	33	+⅛
27⅞	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.2	6	196	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
37¼	26¾	BorgW 2.30	6.7	5	73	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+⅝
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20	4.6	3	33	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
24⅞	19⅞	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	83	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
89	71	BosE pf8.88	12.		z120	72	72	72	—½
11⅞	9	BosE pr1.17	13.		32	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
14⅝	11¼	BosE pr1.46	13.		7	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
14½	6⅝	Braniff .44	5.6	9	241	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
56⅞	20¼	BraunC .80	1.6	15	482	51	49⅝	51	+1½
29⅞	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.4	8	11	27⅛	27	27	+⅛
38¼	30⅝	BristM 1.44	4.3	10	379	34¼	33½	33¾	+½
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.3		5	37⅝	36½	37½	+1
35¼	17⅛	BritPet 1.02e	3.3	6	234	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	+¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.2	11	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.9	6	100	20⅝	20	20⅝	—⅛
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		30	24	23¾	23¾	—¼
23⅝	15	BwnSh 1	4.6	5	7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+¼
19¼	7½	Brown .30	1.5	6	153	u19½	18¾	19½	+⅜
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	8.0	5	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.6	9	125	13⅛	12⅝	13	
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	6.9	5	359	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.6		x10	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.4	6	16	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.6	6	2102	19¼	19	19	—⅛
16⅝	9¼	Bundy 1	10.	5	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.92	11.		21	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
29⅞	11⅝	BunkR .84	3.4	7	75	25½	24⅝	25	—⅜
31	18	BnkR pf1.50	6.0		32	25	25	25	—⅛
18½	15	BurlInd 1.40	9.1	6	302	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	3.8	8	577	55½	53⅝	55⅛	+1⅞
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.4		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.7		102	50¼	48½	50	+1⅝
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.2	10	29	31	30¼	31	+⅜
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL			587	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.0	11	844	74½	73	73⅝	+⅝
25¼	14	Butlrln s.80	3.7	7	48	21⅞	21	21⅞	+⅛
14⅜	6⅝	Buttes		65	169	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜

— C—C—C —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33¼	27	CBI Ind s1a	3.1	12	51	33¼	32½	32½	—¾
56¾	44⅝	CBS 2.80	6.0	7	273	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅜
10¼	5⅝	CCI		4	69	7¼	7	7	—⅛
60⅝	29	CIT 2.60	4.6	8	241	57	56	57	—1½
		CIT wd			1946	52⅝	51⅜	52⅝	
12⅞	7⅝	CLC .24	2.8	31	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
16	8⅝	CNA Fn		3	38	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
20½	13½	CNA pf 1.10	6.1		12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
11⅞	9½	CNAI 1.08a	11.		37	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.5	7	266	54⅝	54¼	54¾	+½
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	7	21	15⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
28½	14⅝	CTS .80	4.4	8	70	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.7	6	x48	43⅝	42⅜	43⅛	+1⅛
19	8⅛	Cadence		6	81	17	16	17	+1
36⅛	13⅛	Caesars s		48	1161	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
24⅜	13	Callhn .50a	2.5	8	62	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅜
7⅛	2⅝	CamerB		7	47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
27	17	CmRL g s.60	2.9		120	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—⅛
35⅜	28	CamSp 1.76	6.1	7	40	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	CampT 1.08	5.0	8	131	22	21⅝	21¾	+¼
34½	19¼	CdPac g1.40e			464	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
16½	9	CanalR .64	4.0	19	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
24¾	18⅝	CanMil n1.16a	5.0	6	56	24	23	23	—⅜
49⅞	36⅝	CapCits .20	.4	11	21	46⅛	45	46⅛	+1⅝
24⅞	18¾	CapHold .92	4.4	7	220	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Caring a.07e			106	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	4.0	6	34	22⅝	22½	22¼	—⅜
61	50	CaroCO 5	10.		z100	50	50	50	
8⅝	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	6.3	4	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
22⅞	17⅝	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	282	18½	18	18⅝	—⅛
28½	23	CarP pf2.67	11.		8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
35⅝	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	6.4	6	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn .96e	8.7		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
21⅞	16⅛	CarsPir 1.10	6.1	5	15	18	17⅞	18	+⅜
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw 1.10	6.1	7	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
34½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2	6.6		5	30½	30	30½	+⅛
8⅝	6½	CartWal .40	5.6	8	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .90e	8.3	6	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	
19¼	14⅛	CastlCk .80b	5.5	8	x106	14⅝	14⅛	14½	—¼
62⅞	49⅝	CatrpT 2.10	4.1	7	1623	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	+⅛
17⅝	10⅝	CecoCp .75	6.4	3	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
48⅝	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	7.6	4	57	42¼	41½	42⅛	+⅛
48¼	41⅛	Celan pf4.50	11.		2	41½	41½	41½	—½
8¼	3½	Cenco		14	164	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
31⅜	15⅝	Centex .25	.9	11	79	29½	27½	29¼	+1½
16½	13	CenSoW 1.42	11.	6	872	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
20⅝	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	10	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
17½	14⅞	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	x46	15⅛	15	15⅛	
29	24	CnILt pf2.87	12.		z210	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27	20½	CnILt pf2.62	12.		z200	21½	21¼	21¼	+¼
14⅛	11⅛	CentIPS 1.36	12.	6	65	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	+⅛
39	19	CenLaE 1.68	4.3	8	634	u39⅝	38½	39½	+⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.52	11.	6	59	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+½
14⅝	11	CenSoya .84	7.2	5	62	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
28⅜	23	CenTel 1.84	7.2	8	49	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+½
54⅝	21⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.1	15	192	48⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+½
8⅜	6⅝	CntryTel .60	7.6	5	22	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+⅜
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	5.8	11	26	15½	15⅛	15½	
23¼	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.9	8	197	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	+⅜
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.6	5	213	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+⅜
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	7.5	7	574	11	10¼	10⅝	+½
50	4⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.7	4	1166	37⅝	35¾	35⅞	—1⅛
45⅛	1⅛	ChartCo wt			566	31⅝	29⅞	30⅛	—⅞
25½	17⅛	ChartCo pf			185	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
11	7⅛	ChasFd .70e	7.9		79	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
43⅝	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.6	4	334	37	36¼	36⅝	+¼
77⅝	62	ChasM pf6.75	10.		23	65	65	65	+1¼
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.9	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.8	4	297	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
22¼	17½	ChNY pf1.87	10.		11	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—½
24⅞	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.0	8	46	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅝
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.6	9	456	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+¼
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	8.8	5	216	26½	25⅝	26¼	+⅜
19⅝	5⅝	ChiMlw		11	23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			3	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
29⅜	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.5	5	24	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ChkFull		6	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft .52t	3.0	9	22	17½	17¼	17⅛	+⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Christn .40e	4.4	6	124	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.0	5	85	22	21⅞	21⅞	
92¼	64	Chroma pf5	6.0		1	83	83	83	—½
11⅛	6⅝	Chrysler .20t			1786	7	d 6½	6⅝	—⅛
4½	2½	Chrys wt			65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅜	10	Chrys pf2.06t			311	10⅝	10	10	—¼
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.6	9	272	23⅝	22½	23¼	+½
30⅝	27⅛	CinBell 2.52	9.1	5	62	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	109	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
103⅝	82	CinG pf 9.30	11.		z30	82	82	82	
105	82½	CinG pf 9.52	11.		z100	83	83	83	—⅞
25½	18	CinMil s .80	3.4	7	68	24	23½	23½	—½
26⅝	20⅜	ClHcrp 1.30	6.1	5	800	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
80¼	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.5	11	793	u81½	79½	80⅞	+2⅝
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	13	CityInv 1.20	6.6	4	793	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1	CityInv wt			54	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34	22¼	CityIn pf 2	7.1		26	28⅛	27⅝	28	+⅛
45	31⅜	ClarkE 2.20	5.8	5	26	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
33⅝	12⅝	ClarkOil .80	2.9	5	98	28⅝	27	27⅝	+½
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40a	4.4	8	30	31⅝	31½	31½	+⅛
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	11.	7	177	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
81½	60⅝	ClvEl pf7.40	12.		z200	61⅝	61	61	+¼
11⅜	6⅝	Clevepk .60	8.4	15	26	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.6	6	213	10⅛	10	10	
12½	8⅝	CluettP s .60	6.7	5	52	9	8⅝	9	
11⅝	9⅛	CluettP pf 1	10.		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
10	4⅝	Coachm .30t			9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
30½	14½	CstStGs .40	1.3	6	1460	u30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1
30¼	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	6.0		235	u30½	29	30½	+1
30¼	14⅝	CstSG pf1.19	3.9		36	30¼	29	30¼	+1⅜
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.3	8	196	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
46⅝	33¼	CocaCl 1.96	5.9	10	944	33¾	d33⅛	33¼	—¼
23	13⅝	CldwBk s.88	5.9	5	19	15	15	15	+⅜
15⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	5.9	6	10	12½	12¼	12¼	
5½	2⅝	Coleco			141	4⅝	4	4¼	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	ColgPal 1.08	7.6	6	2509	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+½
45	38	ColgP pf3.50	9.2		z100	38	38	38	
10⅞	7⅝	CollAlk .72	9.6	4	51	7¾	d 7½	7½	—⅛
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF .32	2.6	6	51	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
28¼	19	ColPen 1.40	7.1	4	312	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
51½	31⅛	ColInd 2.50	5.6	5	24	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	—⅜
40	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	7.1	8	361	35	34⅝	34½	+¼
57⅝	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48	10.		4	53	52½	52½	—½
31	15	ColuPct .42e	1.4	8	1582	30	29⅝	29⅝	
26⅛	20⅝	ColSOh 2.32	11.	8	69	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	—⅜
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.3		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.4	9	141	50½	49⅝	50	
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07t			101	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
27⅛	19⅞	CmwE 2.60	12.	7	1229	21	20¾	21	+⅛
8⅞	7	CwE wtA			108	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	—¼
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.0		44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21¼	15	CwE pf 1.90	12.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
22	15⅝	CwE pf 2	12.		5	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
27⅝	20	CwE pf 2.37	12.		10	20	20	20	
29⅝	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		21	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
47⅝	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.3	7	152	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	—⅜
26¼	13⅝	CoPsvc .60	2.3	13	14	26	25⅝	26	+¼
22¼	16	ComPS 1.88	12.	6	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+¼
48⅝	32⅝	Compgr .28	.8	18	158	37⅝	36	37	+⅜
17⅝	9⅝	CompSci		12	112	15⅝	15½	15½	
43⅞	23½	Cptvsn s		24	158	u44⅝	42⅝	44⅛	+1¼
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	7.1	5	20	16⅛	16	16¼	+¼
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.7	4	40	32⅜	31⅞	31¾	+½
35¼	16½	Congolm 1	2.9	8	269	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.9	6	297	34½	33½	34¼	+⅜
27⅝	17	ConnM 2	9.0	17	163	22⅛	22	22¼	+⅜
18	15¼	CnnNG 1.60	10.	8	6	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
46¼	25½	Conoco 1.90	4.1	6	891	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	—⅛
18½	12½	Conrac .80	5.6		x68	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—½
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	5	349	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
80⅛	69½	ConEpf 6	8.3		6	72½	72	72	
48½	37	ConE pf4.65	12.		z100	38½	38½	38½	—½
50	40⅝	ConE pf 5	12.		20	40⅝	d40⅝	40⅝	—¼
25⅝	21	ConFds 1.76	7.0	7	92	25	24½	25	+¼
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.8		1	58	58	58	+¼
28¼	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.6	4	105	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+¼
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	8.0	7	193	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
112	99	CnG pf10.96	11.		150	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+3⅝
23⅛	18⅝	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	171	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	
80⅝	63⅝	CnPw pf7.68	12.		z120	65	65	65	
24⅝	19⅝	CnPw pr2.50	12.		6	20½	20½	20½	
22¼	17½	CnPw pr2.23	13.		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
24¼	18⅝	CnPw pf2.43	13.		2	19	19	19	+¼
17½	7⅝	ContAir .30e	3.2	8	784	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop		4	15	5½	5½	5½	
11⅝	9⅝	CntC pf 1.25	13.		140	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
27⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.7	5	741	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.5	6	x258	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
24½	19⅝	CntlGp pf 2	10.		x2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
49	40	CntGp pf4.50	11.		x5	40	d39⅝	40	+⅛
30⅝	24	Contill 1.60	6.2	5	300	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	
17⅝	13⅝	ContTel 1.36	9.5	7	348	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.8	7	1126	47⅝	46⅛	47¼	+⅝
30½	25⅝	Conwd 1.60	5.6	7	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
10⅝	3½	CookUn .07e	1.2	10	180	6¼	6	6	—¼
64¼	41½	Coopln 1.84	3.0	9	59	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+¼
39¼	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.9		29	36⅝	36	36¾	+⅛
26¼	17½	CoopLab .60	3.0	8	77	20	19⅝	19¾	
17	10⅝	CoopTR .80	7.8	4	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
23½	17⅝	Copeind .92	4.8	13	6	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
21	15⅝	Coppwd 1.34	7.4	4	5	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
6	4	Cordura .44	8.4	9	791	5½	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
18	12⅝	Coreins .58	3.7	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.4	8	410	56⅝	56	56	—⅜
30⅝	20⅝	CorrBlk 1.56	6.1	9	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.5	18	18	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
64⅝	51½	CoxBdct .75	1.2	18	4	61	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
13½	7⅝	Craig .25	3.0	30	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
36⅜	23	Crane 1.40b	4.4	6	88	31⅝	31⅛	31½	—⅜
12	6⅝	CreditF .44	5.4	5	107	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
35⅝	24	CrockN 2	7.2	3	37	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
27⅞	22½	CrckN pf2.18	9.5		18	23	22½	23	+⅜
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.8	5	28	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	CrouHi 1.38	4.8	10	27	29	29	29	
19½	19⅝	CrouHl wi			14	u19⅝	d19⅝	19⅛	—⅛
35⅛	26⅜	CrwnCk		6	82	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
37⅜	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.7	7	304	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	—⅛
60⅝	32	CrumF 2.52	5.1	5	38	49½	49⅛	49⅝	
14⅛	7½	Culbro .60	8.4		140	7⅝	d 6⅝	7⅛	—⅛
39⅝	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	6.2	4	108	29⅝	29	29	
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .40	4.0	7	3	10	10	10	—⅛
19	8⅝	Currinc 1.10	11.	4	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
20⅛	12⅝	CurtW .80	5.0	7	40	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+½
27½	21⅜	CurtW A 2	8.6		1	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
29⅝	17½	Cyclps .88	4.1	3	34	21⅞	20⅝	21¼	—⅛

— D—D—D —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅛	7⅝	DPF		3	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	4½	Damon .20	3.7	67	53	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+¼
20	9⅝	DanRiv 1	5.5	5	632	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+⅜
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.52	5.3	6	175	29⅛	28½	28⅝	—⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Daniel .26b	1.3	10	15	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
49⅝	34½	DartInd 1.80	4.2	6	100	43½	42¼	43¼	+⅜
49¼	34½	Dart pf 2	4.6		7	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+⅜
74½	46	DataGen		10	446	50⅝	49½	50¼	+⅜
48⅝	31¼	DataTer .30	.7	14	168	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+⅜
89½	52⅝	Datapnt		15	255	u91¼	88⅝	90¼	+1⅜
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	3.9	3	5	14½	14½	14½	—¼
87	65½	Daye pf4.25	6.1		z50	70	70	70	—1
44⅝	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	4.5	6	85	40	39¼	40	+⅝
17¼	14⅛	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	79	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
115	99½	DPL pf12.50	12.		z100	101	101	101	—2½
41½	31⅝	Deere 1.80	5.0	7	626	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+1⅛
14⅝	11⅝	DelmP 1.38	11.	7	94	12⅛	12	12⅛	
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	6	168	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+¼
14⅝	7⅛	Deltona		3	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26⅛	15⅝	Dennys .88	5.5	6	9	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.0	10	67	17½	17⅛	17½	+¼
13	10	DeSoto 1	9.1	8	17	11⅛	10⅝	11	
15⅝	12⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	348	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
68½	58½	DetE pf5.50	9.2		3	60	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
79½	59	DetE pf7.68	12.		z100	62	62	62	+1
27	21	DE pfB 2.75	13.		2	22⅛	22	22	—½
22⅝	17⅝	DetE pr2.28	13.		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
25⅝	17¼	Dexter 1	4.7	8	60	21¼	21¼	21¼	
14⅝	8⅝	DiGior .56	5.5	6	113	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
24	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	10.		12	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
26½	15⅝	DialCp 1.20	6.1	6	122	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
43⅛	30⅝	Dialaf 2.20b	5.9	8	57	37½	37	37½	+½
27½	19	DiamS 1.60	6.5	8	685	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+½
30½	17⅝	Diebold .70	2.6	10	83	27	26½	26⅝	—¼
66⅝	46⅛	DigitalEq		15	363	64⅝	63⅝	64	+1
14⅝	7	Dillngm .60	5.1	4	102	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
23⅛	16⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.2	9	37	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
44⅛	33	Disney .48	1.3	11	171	37⅝	36⅝	37	
6	2⅛	Divrsfdln		9	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3	DivrsMtg			70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
19⅝	10	DrPeppr .68	6.4	9	166	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27	15⅝	Documat		7	25	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅝
47⅝	34⅝	DmeM g s.50	1.3		83	38	37½	37⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	DonLJ .14	3.5	12	16	4	4	4	
38⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.6	8	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.2	5	16	14⅝	14½	14½	
30⅝	27⅝	Dovers .86	2.9	10	31	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+⅜
34⅝	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.3	8	967	30⅝	30	30⅛	—¼
40	31⅛	DowJn 1.44	3.8	12	201	38	37⅝	37⅝	
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.4	8	42	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅜
57½	35	Dressr 1.10	2.1	9	389	54⅛	52⅝	53½	+⅜
17¼	14⅛	DrexB 1.60	11.		2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅝	10⅝	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.4	6	15	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+½
45⅝	37	duPont s 2	4.9	6	967	41⅛	40	40⅝	+½
46	38	duPnt pf3.50	9.4		23	38	d37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
57½	45⅛	duPnt pf4.50	9.8		47	46⅛	d45	45⅝	—¼
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	393	17	d16⅛	16⅝	—¼
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.9		3	68½	68½	68½	—¼
96⅛	75	Duke pf8.70	11.		z100	76	76	76	+1
91	70½	Duke pf8.20	12.		z150	71	71	71	—1
87	65⅛	Duke pf7.80	12.		z100	67	67	67	
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.6	13	62	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
17	13⅝	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	649	14⅛	14	14⅛	
25	18	Duq pfA2.10	11.		z60	20	20	20	+½
21½	16⅛	Duq pf 2	12.		z10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
23½	16½	Duq pf 2.05	12.		z90	16½	16½	16½	
21⅝	16⅝	Duq pf 2.07	12.		z280	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23	16⅝	Duq prK2.10	12.		9	17½	17¼	17½	+½
25	18½	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z100	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	6	DutchB .18	1.6	20	66	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9	8	34	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛

— E—E—E —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
40⅝	25	EG&G .60	1.5	14	86	u41½	40	41⅜	+1⅜
3⅛	1⅞	EMI .19t		72	108	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
28	22⅝	E Sys s 1	3.4	11	272	u29⅝	27⅝	29⅜	+1½
25⅝	19¼	EagleP .88	4.1	7	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21¾	15⅛	Easco 1.20	7.6	5	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—⅛
11	5⅝	EastAir		4	328	6⅝	6	6⅝	+¼
24⅝	19½	EsAir pf2.69	13.		14	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+½
24	13	EastGF .92	5.0	8	270	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15⅝	12⅛	EastUtl 1.60	12.	7	49	13⅛	12½	13	+⅜
66⅞	48⅝	EsKod 2.40a	4.8	8	2275	50	49⅝	49⅝	+¼
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.6	5	74	26⅛	26	26	
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.6	12	64	17¼	17¼	17¼	
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.5	11	121	28½	26⅝	28¼	+1½
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.3	6	85	24⅝	24¼	24¾	+½
19⅝	13½	Edwrd .60a	3.8	4	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
22¼	14⅝	ElPaso 1.48	7.3	6	449	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+½
24⅝	19½	EPG dpf2.35	11.		3	20½	20¼	20½	+½
12⅛	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.7	6	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5½	ElecAssc		10	52	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
28	17	EDS 1	4.3	12	16	23	22⅝	23	
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg		27	30	3½	3⅝	3½	
9½	7	EMM pf 1k			5	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+⅛
26⅜	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.2	7	12	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3½	Elixir		13	57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
39	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	4.8	10	1024	33⅝	33	33¼	+¼
23⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.6	10	98	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	—⅛
41⅝	29⅝	Emhart 2.40	7.6	6	119	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+1⅛
14½	11½	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	12	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
5½	4½	EmpD pf.47	10.		z60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10	8½	EmpD pf.92	11.		z100	8½	8½	8½	
29⅝	13⅝	EmpGas .50	2.1	7	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅜
49⅝	26¼	EngMC 1.98	4.3	6	366	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅜
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.6	6	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Ensrch 1.56	5.7	11	691	u28	27	27½	+1
107	100⅛	Ens pf 10.32	10.		101	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	Entex s .80	5.0	8	86	16⅝	15½	16	+½
23⅝	12½	Envrtec 1	7.7	11	223	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
24½	20	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
11½	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
24⅛	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
23½	17⅝	EqutG s1.64	8.0	5	16	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
20⅛	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	67	15⅝	14⅝	15	
32	23⅜	Esmrk 1.84	6.7	6	147	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+¼
23⅝	9¼	Esquire .70	4.2	5	11	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
14⅛	10½	EssexCh .70	6.4	5	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	
30½	11½	Estrlin .80	3.2	8	74	25⅛	24⅝	25	—½
38	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.5	5	44	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
75⅛	51	Ethyl pf2.40	3.8		1	62½	62½	62½	—⅛
24⅛	16	EvanP 1.60a	7.5	5	88	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	—⅛
14	11⅛	Evan pf1.40	12.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
19⅝	17	Evan pf2.10	12.		15	17	17	17	
38	25⅛	ExCelO 1.90	5.6	7	26	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+⅜
18⅛	15	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
61⅛	48⅛	Exxon 4.40	7.5	7	2174	59	57⅝	58⅝	+1

— F—F—F —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29½	22⅛	FMC 1.40	6.0	5	277	24¼	23½	23½	—⅜
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	7.0		5	32¼	32¼	32¼	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	3.9	9	512	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+⅜
8	4⅝	FabriCtr .28	5.9	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FacetEnt			82	28	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
36	25	Fairchd s 1	2.8	5	429	u36⅛	34⅛	35½	+1½
13⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	7.3	10	6	10½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9¼	FamDir .40	3.4	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
16	11⅝	FrWstFn		4	4	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	FarahMf			38	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Fedders			128	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
46¼	32	FedCo 2.40	6.5	5	6	37	36⅝	36⅝	+¼
40	21	FedExpr		14	624	u41⅝	39⅝	41¼	+1⅝
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s1.08	7.0	5	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.8	5	421	16⅝	16½	16½	—¼
31	18⅛	FedPB .90	3.4	25	43	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅜
17⅝	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.7	6	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
34	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.4	6	406	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Ferro 1.20	6.0	5	120	20⅛	19⅝	20	
13½	7½	FidFin .60	6.6	3	18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
34½	29½	FidUnl 2.80	9.5	5	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
37⅝	24⅝	Fidcst 1.40a	5.4	4	15	26⅝	26	26	—⅜
18½	10	Filmwy .20b	1.7	8	155	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
11	6⅝	Filmwy pf			26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.6	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	6.7	5	38	15⅝	14⅝	15	
45½	21⅝	FinlFed 1.40	4.8	5	66	29⅝	28⅝	29	+1
13⅝	8½	Firestn .60	6.8		187	9	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	14	FtChrt .80	5.2	5	93	15½	15¼	15½	+½
19⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.28	7.8	5	379	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.1	7	53	38	37¼	38	+1¼
42¼	31¼	FtlnBn 1.40	3.9	8	256	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
22⅝	9⅝	FstMiss .40	1.8	22	607	u23⅝	22	22⅝	+⅜
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	7.9	4	51	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
25¼	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	11.	5	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
15	9¼	FstPa 1.32	12.	7	174	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	10½	FtUnRl 1.20	8.4	15	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+¼
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	7.7	5	15	6½	6⅝	6½	
28	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.2	5	3	26	26	26	+⅛
28¼	19⅝	FischM 1.40	5.8	6	145	24	23⅝	24	
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	7.0		49	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—¼
23	13⅝	FishrSci .52	2.8	6	88	19⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
12⅛	7	FleetEnt .52	6.6	6	181	8	7½	7⅝	+½
18⅝	15½	Fleming 1	6.0	7	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.9	4	138	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+¼
15	11⅝	Flexi pf1.61	13.		2	12	12	12	
52	25⅝	Flntkt 1.40b	2.7	7	499	u53½	52	52⅝	+2
69	33½	Flint pf 2.25	3.2		2	u70	68	70	+3
63	38⅛	FlaECst		4	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	—½
28⅝	24⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.7	6	700	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
32⅝	26⅛	FlaPow 2.76	9.6	7	782	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅛
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	5.4	3	3	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	—¼
49⅝	34½	Fluors 1	2.0	13	346	49½	48⅝	49⅝	+⅛
23	16⅝	FooteC 1.70	8.1	7	10	21	21	21	—¼
45⅝	36	FordM 4	11.	3	1019	36⅝	36	36	—1⅛
30⅛	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.5	6	195	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+⅜
49	28⅝	FMK pf1.80	3.9		5	46	45⅝	45⅝	+1⅝
13½	10⅛	FtDear 1.24	11.		39	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
47¼	36⅝	FrtHow 1.32	3.2	9	12	41¼	41	41¼	+⅛
26⅝	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.6	8	460	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Fotomat .25t		19	77	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
40¼	24⅛	FourPhs		13	140	u40⅝	39⅛	40½	+1
13¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	7.4	6	118	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+⅜
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.2	9	21	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
10⅝	5⅝	FrankM .40	5.5	4	103	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.7	11	282	44⅝	44	44	+¼
18½	9⅝	Frigtrn .30	3.0	9	22	10¼	10	10	—⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	115	27⅝	27	27¼	+⅛
15¼	8¼	Fuqua .44	2.9	3	622	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25	9.2		19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛

— G—G—G —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅛	9¼	GAF .68	7.2	5	48	9⅝	9½	9½	
17⅝	13⅝	GAF pf 1.20	9.0		65	13⅝	d13⅜	13⅝	—¼
46	23⅝	GATX 2	5.4	7	417	37	36	37	+1
41⅛	12⅝	GCA .20	.5	19	245	u42	39⅝	39⅝	—1¼
14⅝	6⅝	GDV		3	31	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GF Eqp		21	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
23⅛	13½	GK Tec 1.30	6.2	5	x227	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
28⅛	20	GK pf 1.94	7.6		38	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	GMR Pr			64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
32½	30⅝	GalvHo n.40	1.2	14	94	u34⅝	32¼	34	+1½
33⅝	22¼	GamSk 1.50	6.0	5	17	25	24½	24⅝	+⅜
28	19⅝	GaSk pf1.60	7.6		1	21	21	21	+⅜
49⅛	39½	Gannett 2	4.3	13	339	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+½
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.2	4	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	8.3	5	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.7	6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
9¼	6	Gatewy .40	6.6	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47⅛	25⅝	GearhtO .32	.7	22	70	45⅝	43⅛	45⅛	+1½
37⅝	23⅝	Geico 1	3.1	9	6	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
30	20⅝	GemCa			12	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	—⅛
14	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	9.2		23	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
64⅝	34½	GnAmO .60b	1.0	23	369	60⅝	58½	58½	+¼
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.5	4	5	14½	14⅝	14½	+¼
17½	6⅝	GnCare s		17	317	16⅛	15⅝	16	+¼
25⅛	17⅝	GCinm s.68	3.3	8	64	20½	20	20½	+1
48½	27⅝	GDyns 1.20	2.5	7	736	48⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+⅜
60⅝	50	GDyn pf4.25	7.3		1	58	58	58	
55⅛	45½	GenEl 2.80	6.0	8	1657	47	46½	46½	—½
37	28⅝	GnFds 2	6.2	6	783	32⅝	32	32⅝	+½
47	22⅝	GnGth 1.56e	4.4	24	33	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+½
23¼	9½	GnHost .70	3.8	6	20	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+¼
47⅛	25⅝	GnInst .80	1.9	8	212	42	41⅛	41½	
14⅝	10⅛	GenMed .44	3.8	9	25	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+¼
30⅝	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.5	8	317	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
45⅝	53⅛	GMot 5.30e	9.8	4	1361	54⅝	54	54⅛	—⅛
47⅝	39⅝	GMot pf3.75	9.7		37	38⅝	d38½	38⅝	—⅜
64⅝	50⅝	GMot pf 5	9.7		10	51½	51⅛	51⅝	+⅜
18¼	10½	GnPort .80	5.8	4	106	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
18⅝	7¼	GPU 1.20e	17.	4	1930	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
14	5⅝	GnRefr		5	8	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
37⅝	24¼	GnSignl 1.28	3.6	10	43	35½	35	35⅛	—¼
11	6⅝	GnStl .40b	4.5	7	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
30⅝	26⅝	GTE 2.72	10.	6	2110	27⅛	27	27	
27	21	GTE pf 2.48	11.		13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	—½
14	10	GTFl pf1.25	11.		z140	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
14½	12	GTFl pf1.30	10.		z20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.5	5	110	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		16	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
24	17¼	Genst g s1.20			30	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—¼
26⅝	21	GenuPt s.88	3.5	11	33	25	24⅝	25	+¼
30⅝	23⅝	GaPac 1.20	5.0	8	1925	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
36¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	7.2		16	31	31	31	+⅜
34⅝	30	GaPac pfB			1	30	30	30	
24⅝	20⅝	GaPw pf2.56	12.		4	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
25½	19⅝	GaPw pf2.52	12.		7	20½	20¼	20½	
27¼	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
80	60¼	GaPw pf7.80	13.		z20	61½	61½	61½	
77¼	59⅝	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z20	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+1⅛
44	22¼	Geosrc .80	1.9	11	61	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+½
31¼	23¼	GerbPd 1.62	6.9	7	48	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
70⅝	33	Getty 1.60	2.3	11	567	u71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+1
11⅝	6½	GiantPC .60	8.4	9	17	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.3	5	83	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅜
24½	12⅝	GidLew 1	5.0	4	42	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
17¼	12	GiffHill s.92	6.4	4	25	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅜
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.8	7	121	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅜
11½	6⅝	GinosInc .20	2.1	6	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
25⅛	14	GleasW .80	4.1	5	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+½
28⅝	12⅛	GlobMar .20	.8	18	313	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.7	5	85	14½	14	14½	+⅜
24	16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	7.4	4	60	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+⅛
10½	8⅝	Gdrich pf.97	11.		z440	9	9	9	—⅝
18⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	1292	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
30	22	Gould 1.72	7.5	8	73	23⅛	22⅝	23	+½
28⅝	22	Gould pf1.35	6.1		1	22	22	22	—½
41¼	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.7	8	947	36⅛	35⅝	36	+¼
39	31⅝	Graingr .92	2.6	10	48	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl 1	9.3		27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅝	10	GrayDr .80	7.7	7	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	GtAtPc			145	8	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅛	21	GtLkInt .68a	2.9	5	14	23⅛	23	23⅛	
27⅝	21⅛	GNIrn 2.25e	8.4	9	22	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.8	6	43	33½	33	33	—½
27⅝	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.8	5	142	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—½
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	7.2	6	321	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			110	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10½	8¼	GrowG .44b	5.1	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3½	GthRty			31	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.8	9	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
22	20	Grum pf2.80	14.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
12⅝	10	Guardin s.32	2.8	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.8	3	781	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
86	57	GlfW pf 3.87	5.3		5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+1⅜
38⅛	29⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	7.6		16	33⅛	32⅝	33	+⅛
35⅝	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.5	6	5121	34⅝	34	34½	+½
23⅝	8½	GulfRes .32	1.9	10	63	17⅝	17	17½	—¼
29	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	6.0		4	21⅝	21⅝	21½	+⅛
27	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	7.4		2	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
13⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	x632	11¼	d10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.6	10	456	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
54½	39⅛	GlfU pf 3.78	8.0		1	47½	47½	47½	+⅜
14⅝	7⅛	Gulton .50	4.4	7	112	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜

— H—H—H —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6¼	2⅝	HMW		4	65	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
25½	21½	HackW s 2	8.5	7	7	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Haloca		3	9	5	5	5	+⅛
29⅝	23⅛	HallFB 1.34	5.1	9	28	26½	26	26½	
84⅝	58⅛	Hallibt 1.80	2.3	12	554	79⅝	78⅛	79	+½
24⅝	18	HamrP 1.50	7.8	5	16	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
16	12⅛	HanJS 1.51e	12.		40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
19⅝	15¼	HanJl 1.84a	11.		12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
18	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.2	5	137	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
31¼	14⅛	HandyH .70	2.8	12	26	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+½
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 2	5.6	6	39	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
41¼	28⅛	HarBrJ 1.44	4.7	6	x13	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Hardees .24	2.0	5	36	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
26	11⅝	Harnishf 1	7.4	20	429	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅜
32⅛	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.6	14	250	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
34⅝	23⅛	HarrBk 2	7.9	5	42	25½	25	25¼	—¼
33½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.5	12	657	29⅛	28	29¼	+⅝
33⅛	28	Harsco 2	6.7	6	37	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
15⅝	10	HartSM .88	8.1	5	37	11	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
25	18⅝	HarteHk .56	2.4	12	27	23⅛	23	23⅛	+¼
13	7⅝	HartfZd .40b	4.8	4	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
16⅝	13⅛	HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	8	13⅝	13½	13½	
27½	23½	HwllEl 2.44	10.	7	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	HayesA .40	4.1		137	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
18⅝	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.2	8	97	u19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
23⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		5	46	21	20	21	+1
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.0	7	107	15	14⅝	14⅝	
24	4⅝	HeclaM		7	130	17	16⅝	16⅝	
28	21⅛	HelimB s1a	4.2	8	41	24	23⅝	24	+¼
42⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.9	7	474	37¼	36⅝	37	+⅜
32	26½	Heinz pf1.70	6.3		61	27	27	27	
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC		14	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	6.9	5	183	17½	17⅛	17⅝	—⅛
40⅝	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	.8	16	103	u42⅝	40⅝	42½	+1⅝
3½	1⅝	HemCap			22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
8½	7⅛	HemInc .75e	9.7		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
22⅛	14½	Hercuis 1.10	5.8	5	459	19⅝	18⅝	19	
25⅝	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	5.9	6	76	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
11⅜	7	Hesston		9	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	14⅛	Hesin pf1.60	11.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
31⅞	25⅝	Heubin 1.52	5.3	9	122	28½	28⅝	28½	+⅛
60⅝	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	17	853	58	56	57¾	+2
11⅝	5⅝	HghVlt .12	1.4	10	46	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅝	26½	Hillenbd 1.08	3.4	6	9	32½	32	32⅛	—⅛
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.3	8	358	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+½
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.6	7	21	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	—⅛
22⅝	15⅛	Holiday .66	3.9	10	391	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+¼
31	15⅛	HollyS			1195	u34⅝	31⅛	33⅝	+2⅝
10⅛	8½	HmeG pf1.10	12.		32	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
43⅛	29	Homst 1.40	4.0	8	88	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅝
28½	22	Honda .37e	1.4	19	3	26½	26⅝	26⅝	—½
82⅝	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.5	7	924	75½	74⅝	74½	—½
23½	16⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.8	5	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	
11½	2⅛	Horizon		9	117	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
39⅝	26	HospCp .50	1.3	14	125	u40	39⅝	40	+¼
19⅝	13	Hostlntl .60	4.1	5	8	14½	14½	14½	
36⅝	26⅝	HouMiM 1.60	5.6	6	44	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	HousFb .20	4.7	12	81	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	8.7	5	207	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
33½	27	HouF pf2.50	8.9		14	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
31⅝	26¼	HousIn 2.36	8.4	6	195	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
36½	20	HousNG 1.10	3.1	10	354	36⅝	36	36	+½
23⅜	9	HowdJn .44	2.0	14	1746	22⅛	21	22	+⅜
19⅛	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	10.	9	94	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
24½	16½	HudMn g.80e			10	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
21	9⅛	Huffy .75	3.8	7	59	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
50	39⅛	HughsTl s.84	1.8	13	1562	48⅝	47½	47⅝	+¼
36⅝	16⅝	Human .75	2.1	13	120	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝	
23⅝	20⅛	Huma pf2.50	12.		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	8	34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
21⅛	14⅝	HuttEF .80	4.5	4	34	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72	5.9	8	9	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛

— I—I—I —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅝	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	7.4	5	100	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
47	37⅛	IC In pf 3.50	8.9		9	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	
8	3⅛	ICN			33	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
49⅝	36⅛	INACp 3	6.6	5	124	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	—¼
17½	14⅛	INAIn 1.68	11.		17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
15⅛	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.4	59	499	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	IU Int pf1.36	8.5		5	16	16	16	
26⅝	21⅛	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	567	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.5	5	21	21½	21	21	—⅛
7	4	IdealT		14	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
23⅝	18⅛	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	185	19	18⅝	19	
43⅝	33⅝	IllPow pf3.78	11.		z20	34	34	34	+⅜
29½	20⅝	ITW 1	4.0	7	6	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
29⅛	15⅝	ImplCp 1.20	5.5	4	25	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
24	14⅝	INCO .40a	2.2	21	216	18⅝	18	18⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	IncCap			15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
73	52	IndiM pf7.08	13.		z100	54	54	54	—1
22½	17⅛	IndiM pf2.15	12.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23	18	IndiM pf2.25	12.		2	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
30⅝	25⅛	IndlGas 2.60	10.	5	16	26⅛	26	26	
24	20⅝	IndlPL 2.12	9.8	6	93	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
21⅛	15⅝	IndlNat 1.60	8.8	5	9	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
29⅝	13⅛	Inexco .14	.5	22	1096	26⅝	25½	26½	+1⅛
59⅝	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.3	7	269	50⅝	50¼	50¼	
37½	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.5		14	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
16⅝	12⅛	InsrTec .54	3.8	11	15	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
40⅝	29⅛	InldStl 2.80a	9.3	4	199	30⅝	30	30¼	+¼
14⅝	11½	Inslico .94b	7.9	5	54	12	11⅝	11⅝	
17½	13½	Inslic pf1.25	8.5		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1	InsltnvTr			65	1⅝	1	1	
22¼	13⅝	Integon .48	1.8	11	326	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅜
21⅝	16¼	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		45	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
42¼	34	Interco 2.40	6.2	6	32	39	38½	38¾	+¼
32¼	24⅝	IntDiv 8.11e			5	5	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
29½	21⅝	Intrlk 2.20	9.4	4	24	24	23½	23½	—½
14⅝	10⅛	IntAlum .60	4.8	6	25	12½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
80	61⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.5	12	5198	63⅝	62	62½	
25⅝	18⅛	IntFlav .80	4.1	12	412	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+¼
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	6.6	4	648	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—¼
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.3	8	176	57	56	56½	+⅜
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	6.7	6	25	18	17½	17⅝	+⅜
47⅝	35⅛	IntPaper 2.20	5.8	4	799	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+⅜
28⅝	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.5	8	16	22⅛	21⅝	22	+¼
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.40	9.6	9	x1695	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+¼
55½	45	IntTT pfH 4	8.9		x4	45½	45	45	
51	41	IntTT pfJ 4	9.6		x6	41½	41½	41½	—½
50	40	IntTT pfK 4	9.8		x57	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅛
56½	46¼	IntTT pfO 5	11.		x9	46⅝	d45⅝	46½	+⅛
38¼	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.2		x11	31⅛	31	31¼	+½
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	10.		x14	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+⅝
21⅝	15	Intrnce 1.40	7.9	4	20	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
84½	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	7.1		2	70½	70½	70½	
40	27⅛	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	6	59	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
15⅝	13⅛	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.3	7	653	23⅝	22¼	23	+⅜
15⅝	12⅝	IowaEl 1.60	12.	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
21⅝	17⅛	IowlIG 2	11.	6	39	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+¼
23⅝	19⅝	IowaPS 2.04	10.	6	52	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
26	21½	IowaRs 2.52	12.	6	29	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
6⅛	4½	IpcoHp .12	2.0	18	54	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
38½	28½	IrvgBk 2.44	7.5	4	19	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—¼
34	16⅝	ItekCp		14	441	27⅛	25⅝	26⅝	+½
28⅛	4	ItelCp .36t			590	4⅝	4	4	
14⅛	4½	Itel pf .72k			87	4⅝	4½	4½	

— J—J—J —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	6.1	9	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Jamsw .08b	.9	4	9	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Jantzen 1	5.2	8	52	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+½
13⅝	8⅛	JapnF 1.53e	17.		165	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38	29	JeffPill 1.20	3.9	7	70	30⅝	30¼	30½	+¼
97⅛	67	JerCpf 9.36	14.		z10	68½	68½	68½	—1½
84⅝	59	JerCpf 8.12	14.		z30	60	60	60	
82½	58	JerCpf 8	13.		z100	61	61	61	+1⅜
116	95⅛	JerCpf13.50	14.		z100	99½	99½	99½	+1½
22½	15⅝	JerCp pf 2.18	14.		7	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
27	19	JewelC 1.68	7.1	6	69	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor		9	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅝	21⅝	JhnMan 1.92	8.0	5	202	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
64⅝	54⅛	JnMn pf5.40	9.6		16	56⅝	56	56	+⅛
78⅛	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9	15	530	70⅝	69⅝	70	+⅜
9½	6	JohnEF		17	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅝	22	JohnCn 1.10	4.1	7	55	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
39⅝	28⅛	JohnC pf 2	6.1		2	33½	33	33	—¼
16⅛	9	JonLon .60	6.3	9	18	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
21½	16⅛	Jostens 1	5.3	8	214	19	18⅝	18⅝	
36	26⅛	JoyMfg 1.72	5.9	8	317	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	

— K—K—K —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.6	8	1133	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
22½	16⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6.3	4	605	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
84	64⅛	Kai 59pf4.75	6.5		1	73	73	73	—¼
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe 1.40	6.7	4	48	21	20⅝	21	
22⅝	16⅛	KaiC pf 1.37	7.8		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅜
46	17⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	3.9		346	39	37	38	+⅜
9⅛	6½	KaneMl .28	3.6	3	201	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20¼	12½	Kaneb .80	4.2	9	551	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+½
27⅛	22½	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	7	68	23½	23⅛	23½	+¼
40	35½	KCPL pf3.80	11.		z100	33½	d33½	33½	—2
23⅝	18¼	KCPL pf2.20	12.		2	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	—½
24⅝	19⅝	KCPL pf2.33	12.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
33¼	17½	KCSoln 1.10	4.0	5	45	27½	26⅝	27¼	+⅛
19⅝	15	KanGE 1.90	11.	10	657	17	16½	17	+⅜
23⅝	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	7.9	8	17	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
21	15⅝	KanPLt 1.96	12.	6	51	17⅛	17	17	
26	19⅝	KaPL pf2.32	11.		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
25⅛	18⅝	KaPL pf2.23	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	Katylnd		3	353	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+½
28⅝	16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	6.3		80	23¼	21⅝	23¼	+1⅛
13⅝	5⅝	KaufBr .24	2.8	7	124	8⅝	8½	8½	[illegible]
17	13	Kauf pf 1.50	11.		4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	[illegible]
20⅝	12⅝	Keene .60	3.3	6	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
16⅝	6⅝	Keller .30	3.2	6	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
21⅛	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.1	9	66	18⅝	18⅛	18½	[illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	Kellwd .80	9.3	11	35	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
31⅝	10	KenlRty .20e	.8	265	4	26⅝	26½	26½	[illegible]
47⅝	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.0	7	11	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	19	Kennct 1.20	4.9	10	262	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅛	KyUtil 2.04	11.	6	29	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.7	5	47	9½	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
19½	15½	KerrG pf1.70	9.9		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	[illegible]
66½	42⅝	KerrM 1.55	2.6	10	337	59⅝	58½	58⅝	[illegible]
17⅛	9	KeysCon			39	9⅝	9	9	[illegible]
25⅛	17	Keyslnt s.48	1.9	14	129	u25⅛	23⅝	25⅛	[illegible]
39⅛	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.6	5	110	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	[illegible]
51½	41⅛	Kidde prB 4	8.8		3	45½	44⅝	45½	[illegible]
51¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.9		4	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	[illegible]
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	7.0	6	59	41⅝	40½	41⅛	[illegible]
14½	11⅛	KingOSl .90	7.0	6	483	13	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
26½	20⅝	KnistRd .70	2.9	9	180	24¼	23½	23⅝	[illegible]
27⅛	14½	Koehrln 1.10	5.1	5	9	21½	21½	21½	[illegible]
33⅝	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.1	9	17	30½	30¼	30¼	[illegible]
27⅝	17⅝	Koppers 1.40	6.0	7	61	23⅝	23	23⅛	[illegible]
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	7.2	6	117	45	44½	44⅛	[illegible]
13½	7½	Kroehlr			3	8⅝	8	8	[illegible]
27	18	Kroger s1.36	7.4	5	383	18⅝	18½	18½	[illegible]
16¼	9½	Kuhlm .80a	7.9	5	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	[illegible]
15	9	Kysor .88	7.8	4	16	11⅝	11¼	11¼	[illegible]

— L—L—L —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	5⅝	LFE .06r	.6	9	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
18⅛	14¼	LITCO 1	5.4	8	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
10⅛	6⅛	LTV		2	335	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
57	42½	LTV pf 5	11.		1	44	44	44	[illegible]
10¼	6½	LTV pf 1			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	11.		29	24	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	8¼	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	77	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	[illegible]
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.4	5	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
19½	14⅛	LamsSe s.80	4.8	5	x35	16½	16⅛	16½	[illegible]
22½	11⅛	LaneBry 1	7.8	7	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
42⅝	24⅛	Lanier .50	1.3	14	39	40	39⅝	40	[illegible]
15	9⅛	LawtCh .60	5.8	11	86	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	[illegible]
23⅝	15¼	LearSg 1.04	5.0	5	181	21	20½	20⅝	[illegible]
57⅝	38⅛	LearS pf2.25	4.2		2	53	53	53	[illegible]
24½	18⅝	LswTr s1.30	6.3	6	320	20⅝	20½	20⅝	[illegible]
25	19⅝	LeaEnt .72	3.6	10	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]
31¼	19¼	Leesona 1.16	4.8	6	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.3	5	19	11⅝	11	11⅛	[illegible]
2⅛	1⅛	LehVallnd		10	50	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.33e	12.		244	11¼	11	11⅛	[illegible]
23⅝	13	Lennar s.08t	.5	6	45	15⅝	14⅝	15	[illegible]
30	23⅛	Lenox 1.30	5.3	7	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
9	6⅛	LesFay .48	7.5	4	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
21⅛	14⅝	LevFdC			12	18	17⅝	18	[illegible]
14⅛	12⅝	LevFln .75a	5.8		2	13	13	13	[illegible]
69	32¼	LevlStr 2.20	3.5	7	221	62⅝	61½	62½	[illegible]
27¼	17⅝	LevitzF .60	2.8	5	60	22⅛	21½	21⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20a	9.0	5	47	24⅝	24⅛	24½	[illegible]
57⅝	47⅝	LOF pf 4.75	9.9		2	48	48	48	[illegible]
3⅝	2	LibrtyLn		25	38	2⅝	2½	2½	[illegible]
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
20¼	13⅝	Litemk s.48	2.5	9	77	19½	18½	19	[illegible]
41⅜	29⅝	Liggel 2.50	6.9	5	524	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	[illegible]
61⅛	42½	LillyEli 2.10	3.4	14	670	u61⅝	60¼	61¼	[illegible]
48	34½	LincNt 2.80	6.9	6	26	41⅝	40½	40⅝	[illegible]
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		x12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	Lionel .16	2.2	10	217	7¼	7	7¼	[illegible]
36½	17⅝	Litton 1b	3.0	7	809	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	[illegible]
53	26½	Litt ptc pf			2	51	50⅝	51	[illegible]
72¼	44	Litton pf 3	4.5		1	66¼	66¼	66¼	[illegible]
30	18⅛	Lockhd		12	483	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	[illegible]
45	20⅝	Loctite .52	1.4	15	32	38⅝	38	38⅝	[illegible]
69⅝	37¼	Loews 1.20	2.0	4	69	59	58⅝	59	[illegible]
18⅝	9⅝	LomFn 1	7.1	7	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
21	14½	LomMl 2.20e	12.	8	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
26⅝	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	6.2	4	142	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
18¼	13⅝	LILCo 1.78	13.	6	2166	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	[illegible]
⅛	1-32	LILCo rt			5110	1-16	1-32	3-64	[illegible]
52½	43	LIL pfB 5	12.		z70	41½	d41½	41½	[illegible]
85	70	LIL pfK8.30	12.		z10	70	70	70	[illegible]
25¼	19	LIL pfP2.43	12.		4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	[illegible]
26⅝	20⅝	LIL pfO2.47	11.		4	22	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
33	25⅝	LongDr .76	2.9	11	14	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
39⅝	24⅛	LoralCp 1	2.7	11	49	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
55⅛	20	LaLand 1.48	3.2	12	1981	46⅝	45⅛	45⅝	[illegible]
26⅛	16⅝	LaPac .60b	2.9	6	134	20⅝	20½	20⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	17⅛	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	66	18⅝	18½	18½	[illegible]
17⅛	9⅛	Lowenst .30	3.1	20	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
53⅝	39⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.0	12	128	53⅝	52⅝	53½	[illegible]
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS 1	6.5	7	138	15⅝	15⅛	15½	[illegible]
18⅝	8⅝	Ludlow .70	5.6	10	11	12⅝	12½	12½	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅝	Lukens .96	7.6	8	7	12⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	11⅛	LynCSys .40	2.2	12	31	18½	18¼	18½	[illegible]

— M—M—M —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.24	.8	20	37	29½	28⅝	29¼	[illegible]
55½	36⅝	MCA 1.50	3.1	9	71	50⅝	49	49	[illegible]
15⅝	8⅝	MEI .40	3.4	6	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
38⅝	18	MGIC 1	3.7	8	547	27⅝	26	26⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	14⅝	MacAF 1	5.6	7	42	18	16⅝	18	[illegible]
11⅛	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.7	6	56	8⅝	8½	8½	[illegible]
13⅝	7½	Macke .52	6.0	5	27	8⅝	8½	8⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	8⅝	Macmill .72	4.1	10	216	18	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	27	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]
49	41½	Macypf 4.25	10.		z160	41½	41½	41½	[illegible]
18⅝	12⅝	MdsFd 1.25e	7.6		137	16⅝	16⅝	16½	[illegible]
11⅛	7⅝	MagicCf .60	8.1	4	104	7½	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
32	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	4.0	9	213	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	[illegible]
19⅝	17½	MatAst n		9	104	19½	18⅝	19½	[illegible]
11½	5⅝	Manhln .30b	5.0	3	10	6	5⅝	6	[illegible]
10¼	5⅝	ManhLf .30	5.1	8	45	6	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
37⅝	25⅝	MfrHan 2.28	7.3	5	351	31⅝	31	31⅝	[illegible]
37⅝	26½	MAPCO 1.40	4.6	8	1012	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
44⅝	24⅝	MarMf s.80	1.9	9	959	42⅝	41½	42⅝	[illegible]
47¼	34⅝	MarOil s1.60	3.3	8	309	u48½	46⅝	48⅛	[illegible]
20⅝	13⅛	MarMid .80	4.6	6	86	17⅝	17¼	17¼	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .64	5.3	16	63	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
14⅝	9⅝	MarkCti .36	2.8	10	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	12½	Mark pf1.20	8.6		7	14	14	14	[illegible]
30⅛	19	Marley 1	4.8	6	198	21	20⅝	21	[illegible]
18⅝	10⅝	Marriot .20	1.2	18	125	16½	15⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
72⅛	57⅝	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	46	66⅝	66½	66⅝	[illegible]
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.9	8	132	18⅝	17⅝	18	[illegible]
40⅝	26⅝	MartM 2	5.4	5	176	37	36⅝	37	[illegible]
23⅝	9	MaryK .60	.3	10	21	22⅝	22⅝	22½	[illegible]
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.6	8	107	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
27¼	18½	Masco .60	2.6	9	120	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	[illegible]
38⅝	17⅝	Masonit 1.20	4.8	7	107	25⅝	25	25	[illegible]
14⅛	10½	MasM 1.37e	12.	8	27	11½	11⅛	11⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	8	MassyF g			81	9	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
17⅛	13⅝	MasCp 1.72	12.		33	14	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
11⅝	9	Masinc 1.12	11.		46	10⅛	9⅝	10	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	3.9	6	652	7⅝	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	3½	Mattel wt			134	5⅛	5	5⅛	[illegible]
28⅝	21⅝	Mattl pf2.50	11.		174	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	19⅝	MayDS 1.40	6.2	5	161	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.9	7	8	20⅝	20½	20½	[illegible]
28⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80a	6.9	8	152	26⅝	26	26⅛	[illegible]
24⅝	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.5	154	1224	22	20⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
30¼	23⅝	McDr pf2.20	8.8		580	25⅝	24⅝	25	[illegible]
30⅝	23⅝	McDr pf2.60	11.		11	23⅝	d23½	23⅝	[illegible]
51⅝	39⅛	McDnld .56	1.3	9	923	43	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]
36⅝	20	McDonD .75	2.6	6	1024	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	[illegible]
32¼	23⅝	McDonh 1.32	5.3	5	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
31⅝	22⅝	McGEd 1.80	6.9	6	37	26⅝	25⅝	26	[illegible]
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.0	9	161	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	[illegible]
64⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g			330	47⅝	42⅝	46⅝	[illegible]
16½	12	McLean .64	5.2	13	118	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
13⅝	7⅝	McLout		3	47	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	[illegible]
48⅝	9⅝	McMorO .10	.2	23	1304	u51⅝	49⅝	49⅝	[illegible]
20½	10	McNeil .80	4.9	9	92	16⅛	16	16⅛	[illegible]
29⅝	22⅝	Mead 1.80	7.5	4	60	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	[illegible]
48½	27⅝	Measrx .50	1.6	11	86	32	31⅝	31⅝	[illegible]
56⅝	26½	Medtrn .60	1.1	16	59	u56⅛	54⅝	55⅝	[illegible]
31½	24⅝	Melville 1.40	5.1	7	150	27⅝	27	27⅝	[illegible]
39	17⅝	Memorex		4	424	23⅝	23	23	[illegible]
41	33⅛	MercStr 1a	2.6	6	2	39	39	39	[illegible]
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.1	6	21	23½	23¼	23½	[illegible]
71⅝	56⅝	Merck 1.90	2.7	14	1226	70	68⅝	69⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.8	6	2	31⅝	31½	31½	[illegible]
21⅝	15¼	MerrLy .96	5.2	7	434	18⅝	18¼	18½	[illegible]
75¼	26⅝	MesaPet .12	.2	16	665	73⅝	71⅝	73¼	[illegible]
44	34⅝	MesaPet wi			1498	u45¼	43½	44⅝	[illegible]
32	27⅝	MesaRoy wi			2656	29½	28	29½	[illegible]
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.49e	9.1	12	36	16½	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
21⅝	15¼	Mesta .45t			10	16¼	16	16	[illegible]
27⅝	14½	MGM s .60b	3.2	9	x1049	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	[illegible]
73	45	Metrm 2.80	4.2	8	105	66⅝	65½	66⅝	[illegible]
40	26	MtE pfC3.90	14.		z50	27	27	27	[illegible]
88½	51	MtE pfF8.12	15.		z220	55½	54	55½	[illegible]
88½	55⅝	MtE pf8.12	15.		z60	54	d54	54	[illegible]
24⅝	19½	MhCn pf2.05	11.		1	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.5	10	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
28¼	24½	MhWl pf2.67	11.		x11	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	16½	MdCTel 1.68	9.4	6	41	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
27½	21⅝	MdCT pf2.06	9.1		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.52	12.	5	4004	13	12⅝	13	[illegible]
4½	1⅝	MidIndM			24	3	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
27½	14⅝	MidRos 1.20	5.2	7	270	23⅝	22⅝	23	[illegible]
29½	17⅛	MillerW 1.20	6.1	8	140	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	19⅝	MiltBrd 1	3.8	7	281	26½	26⅛	26½	[illegible]
22⅝	11⅝	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
25½	19	MinnGs 1.94	9.1	5	21	21⅝	21½	21⅝	[illegible]
66	48⅛	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	649	50⅝	49½	49⅝	[illegible]
21¼	18⅛	MinPL 1.94	11.	5	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅝	MirroCp .96	7.0	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
28½	26	MisnIns s		7	64	28½	28⅛	28½	[illegible]
55⅝	45½	MPacC 3	6.3	4	77	47½	46⅝	47⅛	[illegible]
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.7	7	13	11½	11⅛	11½	[illegible]
56	36¼	Mobil s 3	5.9	6	2312	51⅛	50⅝	50½	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	MobileH		10	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
16¼	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4	7	42	14⅛	14	14	[illegible]
14½	7⅝	Mohasco .90	11.	8	83	8⅝	8	8½	[illegible]
14⅝	7¼	MohkDta		10	187	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅝	MohkR 1.20	11.		8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	14⅛	Monrh s1.20a	6.8	4	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
49⅝	19½	Monogr .65a	1.6	6	51	40⅝	40	40⅝	[illegible]
62	45	Monsan 3.40	5.8	6	205	59	58⅝	58⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	9.8	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw 2.04	10.	8	76	20¼	19⅝	20¼	[illegible]
20⅝	16⅝	MonSt 1.86a	11.		31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	7⅝	MONY .92e	12.	9	41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
37½	27	MoorM 1.12	3.3	5	78	34⅝	34	34⅛	[illegible]
54⅝	43⅛	Morgan 2.50	5.6	6	212	45⅛	44½	44⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	16⅝	MorKn 1.50	5.0	5	30	30¼	29½	30	[illegible]
19	13½	MorseSh .72	5.1	5	34	14½	14	14	[illegible]
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	11	6½	6⅝	6½	[illegible]
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.40	4.6	9	x65	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	[illegible]
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.4	10	677	49⅝	49	49	[illegible]
35⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.8	10	205	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	[illegible]
26⅝	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.8	7	38	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	6½	Munford		14	25	52	7⅝	7	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Munfd pf.40	8.4		30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.9	15	4	13½	13⅛	13½	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	9.5	11	50	13½	13⅝	13½	[illegible]
80⅝	40	MurpOil 1	1.2	13	299	u84⅝	81	84⅛	[illegible]
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.4	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
14⅛	11⅛	MutOm 1.32	11.		37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	9½	MyersL .50	4.3	7	56	11⅝	11½	11½	[illegible]

— N—N—N —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	12⅝	NCH .64	3.6	8	30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	11⅛	NCNB n .64	4.8	5	111	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	[illegible]
81½	56⅝	NCR 1.60	2.7	7	1037	60⅝	58⅝	60	[illegible]
30½	18	NLInd 1.20	3.9	10	3822	u31⅝	29⅝	31⅛	[illegible]
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.7	7	180	23⅝	23½	23⅝	[illegible]
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	108	9⅝	9⅛	9½	[illegible]
26⅝	20⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.8	7	345	21	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	25½	Nalco 1.36	4.4	10	196	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	[illegible]
33⅛	10⅝	Narco .68	5.4	18	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
22¼	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	5.7	5	x877	26⅝	26	26½	[illegible]
50	28⅝	NatAirl .50	1.1		33	47	47	47	[illegible]
25⅝	14½	NatCan .72	3.5	5	95	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	[illegible]
15¼	9	NtCIvL .60	5.4	7	35	11⅝	11	11⅛	[illegible]
35¼	27½	NtDetr 2	6.3	5	182	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	18¼	NatDist 1.80	7.1	6	497	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
32⅝	28⅝	NDist pf2.25	8.0		2	28	d28	28	[illegible]
31	25⅛	NatFG 2.54	9.6	5	9	26⅝	26½	26⅝	[illegible]
26	20⅝	NFG pf 2.30	10.		3	22	22	22	[illegible]
24¼	15½	NatGyp 1.48	8.0	4	141	18⅝	18⅛	18½	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅞	NatHom		16	97	2	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

NOV. 15, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Nov. 15	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)31.40 - 25	153.80	156.80 - 153.80	32	6.8	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Net progress in 1st semester '79 results of bank and most of its subsidiaries.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	539	516 - 512	4	7.8	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	First semester 1979 net profit = 41.08 MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1000 - 451.50	843	844 - 829	43	3.6	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	209.50	209.50 - 207.50	9	6.0	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	Subs. Cie Maritime 9 months '79 sales: 832 MF (+9.3% vs. '78).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	138.50	139 - 138	8	6.1	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+6.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	161	163 - 161	9	5.3	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+55%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	64	64.90 - 64	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (+1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1150	1145 - 1121	14	1.6	56.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Sogerap dividend of F. 8.30 to be proposed to December general meeting.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	326	323 - 322	4	4.0	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	318.10	322 - 318.10	4	6.5	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	63.50	64.20 - 63	14	6.0	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = $255.5 Mil. vs. $212.8 Mil. (+20%).
MATRA	Electronic	9000 - 4899	7350	7140 - 6920	13	1.2	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Matra issues non convertible loan of 200 MF.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	499	500 - 495	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in '77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.min	114.90 - 69	95	95.40 - 94.20	9	5.3	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st. 9 months '79 consol. turnover up 20.3% at 24,294 MF (53% from abroad).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 255	256	257.50 - 255	2	5.3	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1st semes. '79 net profit: Peugeot cars = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	191	177 - 175	—	3.7	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	430	427 - 422	10	4.7	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	138	139 - 138	11	5.1	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	370 - 289.70	334.70	335.20 - 330.50	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rolinco 2nd semester '79 showing +14% (1st semester -8%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1170	1180	1235 - 1190	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Ski Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal ski importer.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	201.10	205 - 202	9	5.4	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	1979 group net consolidated profit should progress once again.

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

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Violette Verdy blasts French ballet page 9W

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A modest solution For moviegoer's malaise page 10W

weekend

Brussels' Cirque Royal Celebrates Its 100th Birthday









Top left: Moscow State Circus, now performing at Cirque Royal; center: Belgian clown Geo with Popov of the Moscow State Circus and Mme. T'Kindt, Cirque's administrator; right: Bejart's ballet to Beethoven's 9th Symphony at the Cirque. Center, from top to bottom: Old and new facades of Cirque Royal; Popov, of the Moscow State Circus, at work.

by Mavis Airey

BRUSSELS — Things seem to have come full circle for the Cirque Royal in Brussels, now celebrating its 100th birthday. It opened a century ago with a lavish spectacular involving dancing horses, exotic animals and an eastern extravaganza called "The Prince of Wales Visits India." That proved so popular it ran for 100 days. This season, the crowd-pullers are the Moscow State Circus (here until Nov. 18), with its brilliant artists and performing animals, and a big new Orient-inspired Maurice Bejart ballet. People still yearn for the exotic and spectacular.

To celebrate the centennial, the Cirque has mounted an exhibition in its foyer called "A Hundred Years of Popular Culture" that shows just how unblushingly it's devoted to giving the public what it wants. In fact, one can see in the ups and downs of the Cirque's history the social and cultural shifts of the times.

Back in the 1870s, people obviously liked their theaters big and ornate. Though nothing of the original Cirque Royal remains, the records describe it as a 20-sided polygon decorated in "the Indian style" with a grand appearance and excellent acoustics. It could accommodate an audience of 3,500, ranged on 16 levels. Ticket prices started at 30 Belgian centimes (about 85 cents, in today's money) for standing room to 5 francs (about $13) for a box. The top prices are not so different today.

The building was designed specifically for circuses, but even in those early days it couldn't survive on pure circus. Public taste decreed a rich diet of exotic spectaculars — there was "A Night in Peking" by the Altoff troupe in 1882 and 1883; "The Mexican War" by the American Meyers Circus in 1884; then "Aladdin's Lamp," "Zulu Cannibal Banquet" and "Hunting Apaches." And even these couldn't fill the Cirque all year; it would normally shut for up to four months in the summer. In some winters, it was turned into a public skating rink or used for political meetings or school award ceremonies.

By 1900, the Cirque began to find the competition from the great traveling shows like Buffalo Bill and Barnum's too much to bear, so it changed its tactics and started to promote first music-hall and vaudeville and, then, by 1908, cinema. One early French film, "Anthony and Cleopatra," with four episodes and full orchestral accompaniment, filled the entire place for two months.

Then there was the memorable July night in 1914 when the French Socialist leader Jean Jaures spoke so movingly against the bellicose stances being taken by the German and French governments. Two days later, Jaures was assassinated, and by Aug. 4, war had broken out.

During World War I, the Cirque Royal was given to the Belgian National Food Committee, which filled its stables with stocks of bacon, beans, flour and potatoes to feed the people. By 1920, however, it was back in action with a program featuring some of the great French music-hall stars of the day: Mistinguett, the popular French singer Mayol, Maurice Chevalier. One Brussels journalist, Jean d'Osta, remembers watching Chevalier in 1924 from the second gallery. "It was the most exciting evening of my adolescence," he recalls.

Things were quiet in the '30s, though there was a steady trickle of singers, circuses and animal shows. And during World War II the stage was often bare — causing fears that, like so many other theaters, the Cirque Royal would be taken over by the occupying forces. To prevent this, the Cirque was given rent-free to the Belgian theater director Lucien Fonson, who hurriedly got together productions of Franz Lehar's two popular operettas, "Land of Smiles" and "The Merry Widow," to rival a German production down the road at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie. Fonson worked at the Cirque until 1959.

In 1943, the young French singer Charles Trenet (known as the "singing fool," for his poetic songs) came on tour to Brussels and the flow of music hall and circus started up again. The organizer of Trenet's Belgian fan club, a young man named Juliot Verbeek, begged to be allowed to help with the show's administration. He did, and has stayed with the Cirque Royal ever since — as its press officer. He remembers the war years: "It was a matter of doing anything to stay open. Boxing, wrestling, beautiful-baby competitions — we had the lot."

In 1953, the old building was almost entirely demolished, to be enlarged and modernized under the supervision of the then-head of the city's public works department, Paul Vanden Boeynants, now Belgium's Minister of Defense. The simple, circular new building seats 1,800 people and can handle anything from big musicals like "My Fair Lady" to one-man shows with Marcel Marceau; from revues like the "Folies Bergeres" to operas like "Aida"; from concerts to ice-shows, circuses or animal acts. There's also contemporary ballet, with the Nederlands Dans Theater or Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century, and classical ballets like "Swan Lake" and "The Nutcracker." "There's nothing we can't do here," boasts Verbeek.

Not that it has been a story of unmitigated triumph since the opening of the new building. High rents have more than once almost brought the Cirque Royal down, most recently in 1977. But there have also been triumphs, particularly since 1959, when Maurice Huisman became director of the National Opera and Maurice Bejart arrived with his ballet company.

With their philosophy of going outside tradition to find new, younger audiences for opera and ballet, they used the Cirque Royal for some of their biggest shows — Bejart's "Ninth Symphony" was created there, and his "Four Sons of Aymon" made use of all the trappings of the circus. Under the Belgian arts and culture organization, ADAC, Pierre Arty brought in music, song and dance troupes from all over the world: Russia, China, the United States, South America, the West Indies and Korea.

The Cirque Royal's newest director, Elizabeth T'Kindt, has extended the range even further, by introducing more classical concerts — Arthur Grumiaux and Alexis Weissenberg in the present season — and a series of promenade concerts like the London Proms, but in French, Dutch and English.

How have they done? "Well, they have been a great success with the English, of course, because they're used to this sort of thing," Verbeek explains. "The others got keener as the season went on. It's a matter of educating the public. The French have no tradition of joining in, of musical participation, so they were rather shy to start with." Will they continue the experiment next year? "Certainly." One senses a certain missionary zeal.

And what will happen when Huisman retires and Bejart departs in 1981 to open his ballet school in Paris? The Twentieth Century ballet will continue in Brussels, but Bejart will have less time to devote to it.

Nevertheless, it's good to see a centenarian looking so healthy. Like any other 100-year-old, the Cirque Royal has had its moments of inspiration and disillusionment, its attempts to keep abreast with the times while preserving the past, its financial headaches and its fear of fatal inactivity. But it looks stronger than ever.

It's traditional to ask centenarians the secret of their longevity. The closest I could get in this case was to talk to the 75-year-old Belgian clown, Geo, whose career extends back over more than 50 years and who still performs a nightly Mae West act at the famous Brussels cabaret-restaurant, Le Grand Escalier. He performed often at the Cirque Royal over the years and counts as his most treasured memory a season he did after the Second World War with Grock, "the greatest clown in the world."

Geo's theory is simple: "People will always want to come and see things that are well done. If you put on a circus of poor quality, of course people won't come. That brings the art into disrepute. But for popular entertainment of high quality, there will always be a market." And for clowns? Yes, he thinks people — particularly children — will always want clowns. In fact, he was once the clown to the royal children when the present King Baudouin was young. And he has just received the Palmes d'Or du Roi for his services to entertainment.

Geo still plays the clown from time to time, and he was there to open the Cirque Royal exhibition and welcome Oleg Popov, the world-famous Russian clown who made his name in Brussels during the 1956 Moscow Circus season at the Cirque. Unknown at the beginning, Popov became so popular that he won the Circus Oscar that year, a Belgian award given annually for the best and most applauded artist of the year. He's been a star ever since.

Back now in Brussels for the first time in 20 years, Popov tops the Moscow bill and can count the Belgian king and queen among his audience. Popov still recalls the 1956 season in Brussels as the third turning point in his life — after being born and being accepted by the Moscow circus academy.

With tributes like that and a season ahead that includes the European premier of Bejart's two-part ballet "Illuminations," the final concert in the Brussels millenium festivities featuring Alexis Weissenberg, and a next-year line-up of popular entertainers like Jo Dassin, Brian Eno and Diana Ross, the Cirque Royal is celebrating its centennial in style.

The Moscow State Circus and the Cirque Royal exhibition run until Nov. 18. The Bejart Ballet, "Illuminations," opens on Nov. 23. ■

> There was the July night in 1914 when Jean Jaures spoke out at the Cirque against the bellicose stances of the German and French governments . . .Two days later, he was assassinated.



Hank Ellis

Richard Gere: Not Just Another Pretty Face

by Dan Ehrlich

Richard Gere, an American actor who has frequently worked on the London stage, is star of John Schlesinger's film "Yanks," which opened this week in London (IHT review, Nov. 14). As one of the few American actors who likes to work abroad regularly, Weekend profiles him.

NEW YORK — Hollywood, in a desperate attempt to create new screen heroes for a new generation of movie fans, thought it had to look no farther than John Travolta, whose wide appeal is undeniable. But Travolta has yet to prove his acting ability. And fame seems to have been too much for him — he hastily dropped out as the lead of a new film called "American Gigolo" several months ago.

Travolta's part went to Richard Tiffany Gere, a handsome 30-year-old actor and a native of upstate New York with impeccable WASP credentials who has, like Travolta, the aura of the Latin lover about him. As one newsman was heard saying recently, "Are you sure he's not Italian?" And he was chosen to play Italian roles in the films "Looking for Mr. Goodbar" and "Blood Brothers."

Actually, few people know that Gere, who won international acclaim for his role in the visually stunning "Days of Heaven" earlier this year, was the original choice for the starring part in "American Gigolo." But Travolta, with his bigger name, successfully bumped Gere before the Paul Schrader production started.

The film focuses on a male hooker, a suave "superstud" whom women can't resist, who's available — at a price — to any woman. And, to judge by the pre-release publicity "Gigolo" has been getting, Travolta may be kicking himself. It is scheduled for American release in late winter, and Hollywood publicists are already claiming that it will establish Gere as a major star.

Gere angers quickly when compared with Travolta. This is not to say there is bad blood between the two actors. "I'm just not into the teenybopper routine and hype that much," he explains. "I don't see why people compare us. Our work is different. All that stuff has nothing to do with me. I just do my work. I realize you have to play a certain amount of games. But I try to keep them to a minimum."

They are also quite different of course. Gere spent 10 years in theater before moving on to film — doing repertory work in Seattle, Wash., and Provincetown, Mass., working with Joseph Papp's Public Theater in New York, performing Shakespeare in London.

Whatever newspapers, publicity people and gossip columnists say about Gere, he considers himself one thing only — a serious actor trying to explore a wide range of parts.

"Part of the fun of being an actor," he says, "is being able to explore the different sides of human experience. All types of people are inside all of us and they may come out at different times."

On the other hand, he admits, "99 percent of the scripts offered to me, aimed at making money and with very little artistic intent, are lousy."

He's done two musicals in his 10-year career, but he isn't impressed by the genre and seems determined not to do another. "I think the musical is a bastard form," he says, "I've never really seen it work."

Today, Gere is hurrying about his lavish New York hotel suite packing for a trip to Rome, where he is to receive Italy's David Donatello Award for "Days of Heaven."

He prefers what he calls "the heavy-level European filmmakers" — Fassbinder, Herzog and Fellini. "Their commitment to their work is total," he says. "They want to communicate with a generosity of spirit."

Gere's latest film, "Yanks," was directed by John Schlesinger. Gere says he would like to work with the director again, but the film itself taxed his abilities.

"We were on location in Northern England for seven months. Making a film is a very difficult experience and seven months is about my limit," he explains. "The hardest part of a long assignment like that is being able to keep your concentration."

But on the human side, "Yanks" was probably the most fulfilling thing the young actor has done to date. "The emotional impact on many of the older people in the area was pronounced. The sight of all those American army trucks and soldiers brought back memories. The writer, Colin Welland, advertised for people living in the area to share their wartime stories about the Yanks who were actually there.

"One woman, whom my screen lover was modeled after, was actually brought onto the set. When she saw me in my uniform, she screamed, 'You're my Yank! You're him!' and began crying. You see, in real life, she never saw her G.I. again."

Meanwhile Gere reflects, "When I finish a project, I look forward to the next thing I'm going to do. Right now I'm preparing myself for the opening of a heavy drama called 'Bent,' at the end of November, my first starring role on Broadway." Acting in a play as out of character as "Bent" marks a highpoint for Gere.

The play, by American playwright Martin Sherman, was first presented as a staged reading at the O'Neill Theater Center in Waterford, Conn. It was subsequently produced by London's Royal Court Theatre and has since played for several months in the West End, where it has been received very favorably.

It revolves around a homosexual who tries to survive a Nazi concentration camp by passing himself off as Jewish. Gere will take the role played by Ian McClelland in the West End.

"I haven't seen the London play. And I don't care if anyone compares my performance with that of Ian McClelland's," Gere says, explaining that he won't stay with the production for a long time. "I've put in my time in repertory work in the past. Now I can afford to do what I want to — and there are so many things."

The drama critics, after his years of experience in the classics, musicals, drama and comedy, don't upset him. "I've learned not to be too concerned about what critics say these days," he says. "I like to think people are capable of making up their own minds. If people like a show, they tell others and other people come. But critics make their living by commenting on the work and behavior of people who are actually doing something. It's a peculiar kind of person who would want to do that."

Gere is careful talking to the press and can seem moody. "If something about my personality is presented in print, it may get in the way of whatever character I am trying to play. People will know all this personal information about me, and they won't be able to accept me in a perhaps totally different role."

His private life remains clouded in mystery. He will only admit he is a bachelor, continually moving from one hotel to the next.

So where's his next stop? A plane ticket in one hand and overnight bag in another, he yells back — "Rome and then back here. Running around like this can be a drag. I would like to have a permanent home, but how can I?" ■

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, In the Volksoper — Nov. 16 and 17 at 7: "My Fair Lady" . . . In the Konzerthaus, Nov. 18 at 7:30: Roger Whittaker . . . In the Musikverein, Nov. 22 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra . . . In the Staatsoper, Nov. 16 at 7:30: "The Barber of Seville." Nov. 17 and 24 at 7:30: "Tosca" (Puccini) . . . In the Akademie der Bildenden Kunste through January, exhibition of works by architecture Roland Rainer . . . Vienna's Schubert Days, Nov. 21-Dec. 2 — In the Konzerthaus, Nov. 16, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 30: Concerts by the Amadeus Quartet. Nov. 19: Song recital at Schubert's birthplace.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National, Nov. 17 at 8:30: The Kinks . . . Palais des Beaux Arts — Nov. 22 at 8:30: Pianist David Lively (Ravel, Bartok, Dvorak) . . . Theatre Royal de la Monnaie — Nov. 16-18, 21 and 22: National Opera presents "Alcina" (Handel).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, The Mermaid Theater from Nov. 23: "The Ghost of Christmas Past" — cabaret in English . . . Circus Building to Jan. 27, Flemming Flindt's ballet "Triumph of Death" based on Ionesco's play "Jeux de Massacre.".

EGYPT

LUXOR, to Nov. 18, first Nile Festival includes — in the Karnak Temple to Nov. 17 at 8: Ballet of the 20th Century . . . In the West Bank Temple Nov. 16 at 10:30: Theater group "La Mama" presents a Greek trilogy . . . In the Luxor Temple Nov. 16 and 17 at 10:30: Twyla Tharp Dance Company.

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Chichester Festival Theater (Tel: 0243/781312), Nov. 20-24 at 7: The Singers' Company presents "La Perichole" (Offenbach) and "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

LONDON, Olivier Theater, National Theater Complex (Tel: 01/9282252), Nov. 19, 20, 21 and 29: National Theater Company performs "Amadeus," a new play by Peter Shaffer . . . London Film Festival to Dec. 2 with European and Third World films from Egypt, India, Morocco, Turkey, Indonesia, Iran and other countries . . . Royal Academy of Arts, Nov. 17-Mar. 16 — Post Impressionism and Europe with works by Cezanne, Manet, Van Gogh and Matisse . . . Somerset House, Nov. 21-Dec. 9: Antique and Art Exhibition . . . At the Queen Elizabeth Hall — Nov. 18 at 7:15: English Chamber Orchestra (Handel, Bach, Vivaldi). Nov. 20 at 7:45: Allegri String Quartet (Beethoven). Nov. 21 at 7:45: Bournemouth Sinfonietta (Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn) . . . In the Purcell Room — Nov. 22 at 7:30: Medici String Quartet. Nov. 23 at 7:30: Pianist Elena Kudian (Haydn, Weber, Schubert) . . . Dominion Theater until Nov. 19: Manhattan Transfer . . . At the Wigmore Hall — Nov. 21 at 7:30: Vienna Wind Quintet (Haydn, Mozart, Milhaud). Nov. 22 and 23 at 7:30: Ruggiero Ricci (Bach, Paganini) . . . Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 18 at 3:15: Royal Philharmonic with guitarist John Williams (Barber, Rachmaninoff). Nov. 19 at 8: Detroit Symphony Orchestra with Yehudi Menuhin (Barber, Mendelssohn). Nov. 20 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra with mezzo-soprano Janet Baker (Strauss, Elgar, Sibelius) . . . Stravinsky Festival continues at the Queen Elizabeth Hall — Nov. 16 at 7:45: London Sinfonietta under David Atherton with pianist Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich (1st U.K. performances of "Praeludium," "Scherzo a la Russe" (original version) and "Canzonetta") . . . At the Rainbow — Nov. 17: After the Fire . . . At the Royal Opera House — The Royal Opera performs on Nov. 16, 22 and 29: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten). Nov. 17, 21 and 24: "Aida" (Verdi). Nov. 20: "Julietta" (Martinu). Nov. 23 and 28: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart). Nov. 16, 19, 22 and 29: "La Boheme" (Puccini) sung in Italian. The Royal Ballet performs on Nov. 17, 20, 21 and 29: "Les Sylphides," "Les Biches" and "Les Noces." Nov. 17: "The Dream" and "Liebeslieder Walzer" . . . Odeon Hammersmith, Nov. 16: Gallagher and Lyle . . . Theater Royal, Nov. 18: Tammy Wynette.

LIVERPOOL, Empire Theater, Nov. 19-24: London Festival Ballet — program includes "Rosalinda," "Three Cornered Hat," "Sphinx" and "Etudes."

"The Last Rose of Summer" with Carole Rosen, Denys Hawthorne and Antony Saunders. Nov. 20 at 7:30: Studio Symphony Orchestra. Nov. 22 at 7:30: Stuttgart Piano Trio . . . In the Ulster Hall — Nov. 16 at 8: Belfast Philharmonic Society, Wexford Festival Singers and the BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra (Brahms) . . . In the Harty Room — Nov. 19 at 10: Ariel Wind Quartet . . . Aquinas Hall — Nov. 22 and 23 at 7:30: Brian Patten and Roger McGough . . . In the Drama Studio — Nov. 19-24: Ariel Theater Company presents "Acetylene Virgin — Images of Sylvia Plath" . . . Guiness Spot — Nov. 19-24 at 8: Joe Newman Band with their Showcase of American Jazz . . . Arts Theater — Nov. 19-24: Abbey Theater Company presents "Aristocrats."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ROYAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE

At the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, London, (Tel: 01-8368108), Nov. 26: Royal Variety Performance attended by Her Majesty the Queen. Among the stars who will perform are Boney M, Amii Stewart, Yul Brynner, James Galway, Red Buttons, Noel Edmonds, Carol Channing, Hinge and Bracket, Millicent Martin, Elaine Stritch, Marti Caine and Bill Haley and the Comets.

BALLET

To mark the centenary of the death of Danish choreographer August Bournonville, a festival will be held in the Royal Opera, Copenhagen, Nov. 24-30. The Royal Danish Ballet will perform its classic Bournonville ballets and Peter Martins of New York City Ballet appears as guest dancer . . . As part of the 17th International Dance Festival at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris, The Elsie Feld Ballet will perform Nov. 27-Dec. 2 and the Stuttgart Ballet Dec. 3-9.

FRANCE

ALFORTVILLE, La Coppadoce, every night, singer Martin Yorgantz.

AVIGNON, In the Parc des Expositions, Nov. 20: Supertramp in concert.

CAMBRAI, Palais des Grottes, Nov. 18: The Kinks.

LYON, Palais des Sports, Nov. 22: Supertramp.

NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy, Nov. 19-20: Dancer Carolyn Carlson.

PARIS, Notre Dame des Blancs Manteaux, 12, rue des Blancs Manteaux, Paris 4e, Nov. 18 at 3:30: L'Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris under Mark Deller with the Ashford Choral Society and Les Choeurs de la Pleiade (Mozart, Purcell) . . . Grand Palais, to Jan. 14: "Treasures from the Museums of the Kremlin" . . . Galeries Lafayette from Nov. 16, 33 ivory sculptures from China's past and present craftsmen . . . British Cultural Center, Canadian Cultural Center, 5 and 9 rue de Constantine, Paris 7 to Nov. 17: 4th French-English Poetry Festival. Readings at the Pompidou Center at 6:30 each evening by Michel Deguy, Jean-Pierre Faye, David Gascoyne, Michael Hamburger and other U.S., English, Canadian and French poets . . . Galerie de Bellechasse, to Nov. 30: "Homage to Mark Tobey" . . . International Festival of Dance at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees — Nov. 20 and 21 at 8:30: DANCE — Choreography: Lucinda Childs; Music: Philip Glass; Staging: Sol Lewitt. Nov. 22-25 at 8:30 (Matinee Nov. 25 at 2:30): National Cuban Ballet with Alicia Alonso . . . Musee des Arts Decoratifs to Dec. 31, exhibition of works by Fernand Khnopff . . . Bibliotheque Nationale to Dec. 28, exhibition entitled "Tresors de Chine et de Haute Asie" and to Jan. 6, exhibition "Spectacles d'Asie" . . . Le Point Cardinal to Nov. 30: exhibition of works by painter Jenett Lam . . . Galerie Jean Fournier to Nov. 30: exhibition of works by painter Sam Francis.

IRELAND

BELFAST, The 17th Belfast Festival includes: In the Whitla Hall — Nov. 17 at 7:30: A Gala Night of Gilbert and Sullivan. Nov. 18 at 8: Petula Clark. Nov. 19 at 7:30: Cathy Berberian and Harold Lester. Nov. 21 at 8: Richard and Linda Thompson . . . In the Elmwood Hall — Nov. 18 at 7:30:

ITALY

GENOA, To Nov. 18: Tecnhotel-Bibe '79 (16th Tecnhotel — international exhibit of hotel and tourism equipment and facilities. 10th Bibe Exhibition — international exhibit of wines, liqueurs and other beverages).

NAPLES, Autumn concert season at the San Carlo Theater, at the RAI Auditorium and at the Teatro Mediterraneo.

VENICE, At the Teatro la Fenice — Nov. 18: Orchestra and Choir of the Teatro la Fenice under Luciano Rosada with Juanita Porras and Aldo Danieli (Donatoni).

JAPAN

NAGOYA, Nagoya Fukiage Hall, Nov. 22-25: World Racing-car Show (Tel: 052/5615211).

TOKYO, Iruma Air Base of Japan, Nov. 17-25: Japan International Aerospace Show (Tel: 03/5018971) . . . Tokyo Industrial Center, Ohtemachi Hall, Nov. 18: The 13th Dyed Goods Exhibition (Tel: 03/9538843) . . . Tokyo International Trade Fair Grounds, Nov. 21-25: International Furniture Fair (Tel: 03/4362691).

LUXEMBOURG

CLERVAUX, In the Castle, exhibition of photographs entitled "The Family of Man" by American photographer Edward Steichen.

LUXEMBOURG, Galerie Bradtke, 5, avenue de la Gare, Nov. 17-30: Exhibition of paintings by J. Moreau . . . Galerie de la Cite, 11, rue Large, to Dec. 8: Exhibition of ceramics by D. Pontoreau and drawings by J.M. Jacquet . . . Hotel Aerogolf-Sheraton — Until early December: Exhibition of art from Zaire. Every night until Dec. 15, pianist France Reynac . . . Theatre Municipal, Nov. 20 at 8:30: "La Balade du Grand Macabre" (M. de Ghelderode) performed by the Belgian National Theater. Nov. 23 at 4:30: Concert by the Radio-Tele-Luxembourg Symphony Orchestra; at 8:30: Concert by the Kuechl-Quartett from Vienna.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Salle Garnier, Nov. 20 at 9: International dancers — Vladimir Vassiliev, Ekatarina Maximova, Luciana Savignano, Murray Louis with the National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera.

NORWAY

OSLO, In the National Theater, Nov. 16, 17, 22-24: "Enemy of The People." Nov. 19-21: "Children of the Sun" . . . Konserthuset, Nov. 23 at 7:30: Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati (Berlioz, Ravel, Brahms).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Joan Miro Foundation, "Photography as Art/Art as Photography" — an antological collection from the Fotoforum of Kassel.

MADRID, At the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art to Nov. 18: 50th Anniversary Exhibition of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York . . . In the Juan March Foundation — through Nov.: exhibition of Braque's works from 1902 to 1963 . . . Juana Mordo Gallery: Collective exhibition — ten young artists of tomorrow . . . Kreisler Don Gallery: Monumental sculptures of Angel Mateos.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, In the Casino Musikhalle — Nov. 18 at 8:15: Juilliard Quartet (Beethoven) . . . In the Casino, Salle Hans Huber — Nov. 17 at 8:15: Orlando Quartet (Haydn, Beethoven, Ravel) . . . Academie de Musique, Nov. 17 at 8:15: Musica Helvetica (Mendelssohn, Wolf, Poulenc).

GENEVA, Patino, Nov. 16 at 8:30: Alban Berg Ensemble from the Fribourg Institute of New Music . . . In the Victoria Hall, Nov. 17 at 8:30: Recital by singer Francis Cabrel. Nov. 21 at 8: Amnesty International Voices of Freedom with singers from South America . . . Maison de la Radio, Salle E. Ansermet, Nov. 23 at 8:30: Orchestre du Conservatoire de Geneve under A. Gerecz . . . Nov. 21-Dec. 6, International Marionnette Festival with shows for adults and children . . . Palais des Expositions, Nov. 23-Dec. 2, Geneva second-hand goods and antiquities fair.

ZURICH, In the Opernhaus, Nov. 17 at 7:30: Premiere of "Don Carlo" (Verdi) . . . In the Grosser Tonhallesaal, Nov. 16 at 8:15: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande with tenor Peter Schreiner . . . At the Museum of Fine Arts until Nov. 18: exhibition of works by American photo-journalist W. Eugene Smith (1918-78) . . . Hallenstadion, Oerlikon, Nov. 17 at 8: Boney M . . . Kongresshaus, Nov. 20 at 8:30: Roger Whittaker. (Zuercher Wochen Bulletin).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, In the Philharmonie — Nov. 18 at 8: Berlin Concert Choir and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (Brahms). Nov. 19 at 8: Pianist Daniel Barenboim . . . In the ICC, Saal 2 — Nov. 18 at 8: Berlin Symphony Orchestra under Theodore Bloomfield (Rimsky-Korsakoff) . . . In the Hochschule der Kunste — Nov. 17 at 8: Berlin Baroque Orchestra under Konrad Latte (Haydn, Beethoven).

FRANKFURT, At the Opera — Nov. 17: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Nov. 18: "Der Fliegende Hollander" (Wagner). Nov. 21: "Lulu" (Berg) . . . Volksbildungsheim, Nov. 21 at 8: Los Reyes (flamenco).

HAMBURG, In the Musikhalle, Grosser Saal — Nov. 23: Pianist Maurizio Pollini. In the Kleiner Saal, Nov. 23 at 8: Beaux Arts Trio.

MUNICH, In the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Nov. 18 at 11 a.m.: Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra under Dmitrij Kitajenko with violinist Liane Issakadse . . . Herculessaal de Residenz — Nov. 17 and 19: Beaux Arts Trio. Nov. 20-21: Pianist Maurizio Pollini

Puisais: Sensualist of Wine

by Elizabeth Venant

TOURS, France — At the Lyonnais, a Michelin-starred restaurant in Tours, diners do not necessarily ponder whether, say, a Montlouis dry would most aptly accompany a *croustade de cepes a la Bordelaise* or *thon braise a l'etuve de courgettes*. The choice may be made the other way around.

Each day the Lyonnais' owner Francis Giacobetti offers a *vin du jour* (rather than a *plat*); the menu is selected to complement the wine.

Along with other experimentalists, Giacobetti is a disciple of Jacques Puisais, the man who launched the idea of choosing wine before the meal — for French culinary tradition, a reversal that could be something like gastronomic heresy. "I shook everything up!" the affable oenologist declares with gusto, sitting amid wine reports and paraphernalia in his office in Tours, where he directs a regional laboratory for research and analysis. Vice President of the International Union of Oenologists and president of the equivalent French association, Puisais is also a great sensualist of wine. Befittingly, when he talks about wine, a gourmet's grin slips across his dignified face.

"Wine is a living element," he explains. "You can't change it. You can't make it more salty or sweet. The goal of cooking, on the other hand, is to be adaptable." In practice, he says, chefs would "think of wine before they cook," thereby ensuring gastronomic harmony.

Recently, the idea has actually begun to catch on somewhat. "Our clients like it," Giacobetti proclaims. "They're sure not to make mistakes with the wine."

Puisais's masterplan, however, does not allow for tippling or nibbling in ignorance. He would have people develop their sense of degustation "the way you develop musical appreciation." These "symphonies of the palate," as Colette described them, would in turn be tuned to the harmonies of the environment.

"Wine," says Puisais, "should be best adopted to the moment." On a gray autumn day he illustrated the point, pressing his bifocal lenses to his nose and ordering a sunny Loire Valley white to be table mate to a golden omelette with truffles (usually served with red wine) and the echo of the gold poplar trees outside the window. "A meal should be a total sensory experience," he declares.

To that end, in 1974, he founded the French Institute of Taste, banding together chefs, nutritionists, sociologists and psychologists to study taste from a sensory approach and its role in daily life, to educate the public and to centralize information. The Institute holds children's taste workshops, seminars on subjects such as environmental influences and the grammar of taste, and its members lecture on the usage of wine at weeklong education programs at the Chateau d'Artigny near Tours. It claims to be the only association in the world devoted to such taste efforts.

"Taste is the last sense to be developed," contends Puisais. "How can you cultivate taste if you eat potatoes and sausage all your life? It's like reading the same book or listening to the same melody."

After what he calls "the pedantry of calories and vitamins," scientists in the 1960s recognized the need to supplement chemical and physical analyses with sensory examinations. In his sensorial lab, Puisais charts the effects of exterior factors on taste. Taste-proven volunteers sit around at a circular dinner table, while Puisais, operating a bank of switches, floods the room with colored lights, pumps in sounds, flips temperature and humidity up and down.

With yellow lights, Puisais contents, tastes go salty. Blue accentuates bitterness. Green brings out acidity. Barroom red, popular in American eateries, causes diners to withdraw into their respective universes; eyes become starey and colors are neutralized. "They could put an old cow in your plate, and you wouldn't know the difference," Puisais says.

Noise, at a bistro level of 70 decibels, begins to cause stomach muscles to contract, thereby blocking digestion, he contends.

The ideal ambiance to maximize appreciation, on the other hand, depends on the wine, Puisais says. "There are wines for singles, wines for couples, wines for groups," he says with a sassy grin, meaning nobody should guzzle a voluptuous Burgundy all alone. "A St. Emilion is an evening, not a daytime wine."


Pierre Venant

Puisais embues wines with life-like attributes, remembering how he has to remove one bottle from the table because it was "pouting." Sniffing the bouquet of a fading amber "lady," he asks the conditions of her birth, as he stresses the importance that a wine be "comfortable in its glass the way a woman is comfortable in a dress."

A young, fruity wine fits nicely in a bistro glass, "a simple expression." An etched *retro* glass merits an old Sauterne; pour in a Beaujolais and it will fall on the floor and break with fright," Puisais says sympathetically.

"Wine has a form in your mouth — vertical, horizontal, pointed" — which should match the form of the glass. "Burgundies have a spherical form. That's why they tend to be sensual.

"You shouldn't be afraid to talk about the erotic," he adds. Sociologists it seems, concur with gastronomes on the eroticism of the dinner table.

A properly sensual dinner setting should be arranged, Puisais says, with every element, from wine glasses to the dress code, forming a harmonious whole.

There are practical restrictions, however, admits Puisais, himself something of a prisoner of his Italian Renaissance dining room. "There are dishes I cannot serve," he laments.

A sensual experience can also be had eating in jeans. "I'd eat with my fingers," says Puisais, "so I could wipe my fingers on my jeans."

For those who might compare the cultural enrichment of eating a box of chocolates with spending an evening at the opera, Puisais sees a lofty purpose for getting in touch with our sense of taste. "Taste is the last link we have with the eco-system," he says. "We will only be happy in industrial society if we can re-establish our biological equilibrium."

Meanwhile, he continues to seek new sensorial dimensions in the taste of wine. His upcoming project will be a true "symphony of the palate" — a concert to be composed to a noble bottle of Romani Conti. It could be a great moment in the appreciation of wine.

FOOD

Whatever Happened to Soup?

by Larry Miller

Soup is dead.

At Faugeron, a Michelin two-star restaurant in Paris, there is not a single soup on the menu.

At Jacques Cagna, another two-star Paris restaurant, no soup.

At Les Semailles, which is a favorite of the restaurant critics Henri Gault and Christian Millau and also has a Michelin star, no soup.

Outside Paris, in the French provinces and the countryside, the story is the same. At Paul Bocuse, the three-star restaurant near Lyon, the truffle soup "V.G.E." is the only one on the menu, and it is not really a soup but an extravaganza created for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in 1975. It is, as some of the American tourists say, a meal in itself.

What were once considered among the glories and hallmarks of French cooking — the consommes, the onion and other hearty potages, the sophisticated cream soups — have become victims of the *nouvelle cuisine*, inflation and changing tastes.

Henri Faugeron, the brilliant chef who earned two stars at Les Belles Gourmandes before opening his own restaurant, says that soups have "a certain rusticity" and notes that they are eaten at home and in simple restaurants and especially in the country. "A refined gourmet who chooses a restaurant of note or makes a detour for a great table does not demand a soup," Mr. Faugeron said, adding, "I will be very surprised the day I meet my first customer who is disappointed because I do not make soup."

Similarly, Jacques Cagna said that soup has become something people make at home and do not order in a restaurant. And the three-star chefs Jean Troisgros (of the Hotel des Freres Troisgros) in Roanne and Alain Chapel in Mionnay both said that "people do not come to a restaurant like ours to eat soup — soup is a staple of French home cooking."

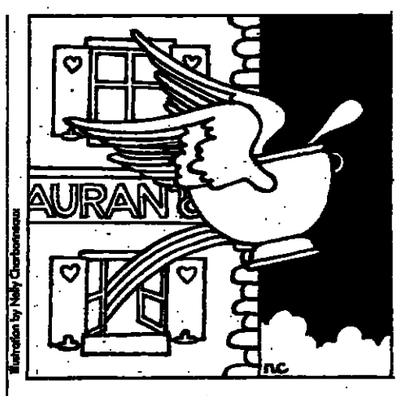


Illustration by Nicky Charbonneaux

Although he did not use the words *nouvelle cuisine*, Mr. Faugeron indicated that this wave of innovation in French cooking may be a major cause of the lack of soup. "For a chef who likes to personalize his work," Mr. Faugeron said, "the possibilities for invention are extremely limited in this area."

Several other chefs pointed out that lightness is one of the main aims of *nouvelle cuisine* and that — since most soups are very filling — they are among the first items to disappear from such menus. A New York woman who for 20 years has visited France for serious dining said that although she made soup in her own home, she felt she "couldn't eat a major meal after having a soup."

Mr. Gault and Mr. Millau, the chroniclers and champions of the new cuisine who have long called for simpler dishes, do an about-face when confronted with the soup problem. "The French find soup too simple a dish to want to order it in a restaurant," Mr. Millau said. "They prefer shellfish, foie gras, fish — in short, a dish that is out of the ordinary. This is too bad, but if restaurateurs made an effort and served a soup a little more elaborate, perhaps the public would follow — look at the success of fish soup in the Midi and *garbure* [a thick vegetable soup with port] in the Southwest of France."

It is not only the *nouvelle cuisine* restaurants that have done away with soup. Even at Leon de Lyon, a very traditional two-star restaurant with calves' feet and sances thickened with blood, there are no soups on the menu. And many restaurants that 10 years ago offered three or four soups — a consomme, a cream soup and a onion or vegetable potage — now offer only one.

Aside from the reluctance of many patrons to order soup, there is another factor, one that few chefs are willing to discuss on the record: price. "I simply can't charge enough for soups to make it worthwhile to prepare them" was a typical statement. Other factors: rising prices and the fact that employees are no longer willing to work 80-hour weeks were often cited.

The chefs' contention is supported by the prices of soups. At the three-star Auberge de l'Ill in Illhaeusern (60 kilometers from Strasbourg), the soup at 20 francs is the cheapest item on the menu. Similarly, at Le Cochon d'Or, the two-star restaurant in Paris, the vegetable soup at 10 francs — one of the few cheap items on an expensive menu.

What is the lover of soups to do? If he has neither the time nor the inclination to make soup at home, he can seek out either a traditional bistro that still turns out a steaming onion soup gratinee, or perhaps a traditional palace such as the two-star Regence Plaza in the Hotel Plaza-Athenee.

The Regence Plaza menu lists five soups, including not only consomme (once inevitable in virtually any French restaurant) but also Petite Marmite Bearnaise and turtle soup. At the Regence Plaza at least, price is not, for the chefs, a discouraging factor.

The Humor of Paul Taylor

by Susan Reimer-Torn

NEW YORK — In 1957, Paul Taylor inspired what was probably the world's most remarked upon dance review — a ¼ column blank space, headed by the name of the piece and choreographer, in a leading dance magazine. It was a baffled critic's apt response to a Taylor piece in which there was virtually no dance movement (a forerunner of the minimilism to be explored by the dance avant-garde of the next decade).

Some 20 years later, Paul Taylor is still in the vanguard of American modern dance and still an original. Since those days, however, he has moved from obscurity into an accessible, exhilirarating, eminently "dancey" style (with lots of movement). Some observers have even seen a conservative trend towards ballet in Taylor's evident concern for orderly composition, formal detail and clear musicality.

But Taylor is no academic — despite his concern for clarity and structure. His dances are a stream of inventive steps often arranged into playful choreographic non sequiturs. His superbly trained dancers move with a deceptive spontaneity and throwaway abandon. The result is a carefree-looking classicism that distinguishes Taylor from ballet — and almost everyone else. Since 1961, Taylor has composed more than 80 works for his 12-member company, and they are now established on the modern dance scene.

The Paul Taylor Dance Company has made frequent appearances in Paris; in fact, in 1969 Taylor was awarded the Chevalier de L'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, the equivalent of knighthood in France. Official honors aside, the company has done more than any other modern dance troupe to dispel the European image of American modern dance as austere and graceless. Even when exploring the dark side of human nature, Taylor never loses his quirky sense of humor: He has his dancers twist themselves into the oddest shapes, lapse into simian antics when dressed in elegant evening clothes, and parody the styles of well-known choreographers, most notably Martha Graham.

Unlike other modern dance choreographers, Taylor is not concerned with self-expression or weighty messages. He is often content to turn to glorious, usually classical, music — and dance for the pure joy of it. His dancers' fleetness, speed and buoyancy have enabled him to sustain large-scale works, often using only five to eight dancers.

The Taylor vocabulary brims with free-swinging arms, protruding hips, parallel lunges, wide, skimming leaps, springy runs and skips. He also likes to derive virtuoso steps from such everyday movement as walks, runs, slides and falls, rather than use formal dance steps — a throw-back to his "non-dance" days.



His company is currently offering one program in Paris until Nov. 18 at the Theatre des Champs Elysees (see Nov. 15 IHT review) and two others in the Paris suburb Boulogne-Billancourt from Nov. 21 to the Nov. 30. Although Mr. Taylor no longer appears as a principal dancer since his 1974 retirement, his creative forces seem to be riding an inspired crest.

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Violette Verdy Blasts French Ballet





Left: Verdy coaches young dancer Patrick du Pont of Paris Opera Ballet at a recent session. Right: Violette Verdy in "La Source," created for her by Balanchine.

by Sharon O'Connell

Violette Verdy, a great star of the New York City Ballet, retired from performing to take over the direction of the Paris Opera Ballet two years ago. Since then, the French dancer has made enormous changes in the notoriously unmanageable company. Nevertheless, she plans to leave the company next summer to become co-director of the Boston Ballet Company. We asked Sharon O'Connell, herself a ballet dancer, to interview Miss Verdy before her departure. What follows are Miss Verdy's remarkably candid comments about the ballet scene in Paris.

PARIS — Violette Verdy was the idol of a generation of ballet dancers. The blond, blue-eyed ballerina's brilliant musicality, wit and vitality are legendary. Her technique was clear and accurate. She understood and projected the emotional essence of each role with careful attention to detail and dynamics. Former New York Times dance critic John Martin called her "an incurable creator." Her instinctive grasp of different choreographic styles and her ability to make you see the music made each performance a revelation and a joy. Rudolf Nureyev remembers the first time he saw her, in 1963: "I was struck by her style and phrasing." New York City Ballet ballerina Patricia McBride says, "she is an astonishing artist; a woman with an inspiring zest for life."

Breton by birth, Verdy began her career as a child prodigy in Roland Petit's Ballets des Champs Elysees in 1944. She soon became the company's leading dancer. In 1954, she joined the London Festival Ballet as a ballerina for the company's 60-city U.S. tour.

She joined the American Ballet Theater in New York in 1957, where "Miss Julie" was created for her. The following year, George Balanchine asked her to join the New York City Ballet, where she danced for almost 20 years. Balanchine and Jerome Robbins created a number of memorable roles for her, including the "Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux" and "Four Bagatelles." During her New York City Ballet residency, she was a guest ballerina with the Royal, Paris Opera, La Scala, Stuttgart, Munich and many regional American companies.

In 1977, Verdy decided to retire from performing when Paris Opera Director Rolf Liebermann asked her to direct the Opera Ballet, a company notorious for its intrigue and bureaucracy. Her French origins, international reputation and 30 years of performing experience made her a natural for the job.

She is a small powerhouse of warmth and energy. Her body, hidden in a well-cut suit, is round and womanly, no longer a dancer's body. Her face is prettier than any of her glamorous publicity photos, which don't capture her clear eyes or pale, porcelain skin. It is the face of a young girl in a Chardin painting. At 46, she's living proof that dancers stay young.

As director, she has to decide who dances what ballets when — with all the problems that implies. She works with the choreographer, designer, music, casting and rehearsals. She coaches, sometimes choreographs, and it is her task to establish a company identity. But managing the Paris Opera Ballet is especially difficult, because it is divided into two groups that rehearse and perform independently. For example, when "Manfred" opens in Paris at the Palais des Sports on Nov. 20, a new production of "Sylvia" will be playing at the Opera House.

As part of the Opera, the ballet shares its technical facilities. Maximizing individual and collective hours is a constant concern. Traditionally, the Opera's enormous productions get prime time and money. If there is a squeeze, the ballet is treated like the poor relation and its projects are canceled or postponed.

In her office at the Opera, Verdy's desk, covered with papers and schedules, resembles that of a general with two field armies and their support troops. Verdy explains why the company is considered so tough that choreographers are afraid to come to work with it: "The POB is a company of dancing warriors, a special breed. They're government employees accustomed to competition on the political level and behind-the-scenes maneuvering. They're not used to functioning on the human level."

Hired directly from the Opera Ballet School, the dancers can stay in the company until retirement (at 40, for women; 45, for men). They work 108 hours a month, and earn up to 6,000 francs a month as *corps de ballet* and 8,000 francs as *etoiles*.

"Some of them aren't interested in a career; they want a normal life," Verdy claims. "Dancing is a job that has social security, pensions, an annual bonus and a country house. They're regular people who do ballet, not ballet dancers."

"In America, dancers are hired by the season," she points out. "If they're not good, have a bad mentality or set a bad example, you can get rid of them. Here, we're stuck with dancers for life. Period. The good dancers get discouraged because they carry the bad ones."

Verdy explains that the dancers are interested in recognition for personal achievement — perhaps not surprising since the Paris Opera Ballet hasn't had a great creative force to direct it since Serge Lifar, Descombey and George Skibine in the 1950s and early 1960s. The dancers delay and discuss what's in it for them.

Verdy explains, "It's because there's no one to provide for them. Dancers feel abandoned here; the identity of the company is unclear. Balanchine used to say, 'Dancers need to be protected. They cannot judge themselves.'

"Fighting and competing are part of their training," she says. "And though the dancers acquire an incredible amount of technique, they don't know how to use it. They don't dance; they do technique on stage. They're brilliant graduates, but not post-graduates. They don't know the value of subtlety or nuance."

Her hair is pulled back into a chignon. A few tendrils escape and begin to dance around her face, as her tone grows more intense and her back straightens with indignation.

"You don't go by quality here. You go by the rules," she rages, banging a fist on the tape recorder. "The government tells you what you can do artistically. In America, you're not protected, but there is a certain quality in the lack of security. In France, money tells quality to lay down and die . . . That's wrong. Art should dictate to money. At worst, it should be a marriage.

"What's missing at the POB is the fact that Marius Petipa ballets (including "Giselle," "Swan Lake" and "Sleeping Beauty"), the backbone of every classical company, weren't in the repertory until very recently," she says. "Parisians haven't seen great classical ballet since the 19th century. That's why they love the Bejart potpourris that revolt Americans."

Thump! The tape recorder takes another dose of Verdy's indignation. "The French aren't interested in ballet," she claims. "They think it's old-fashioned. After all, they invented it, and they don't need it for survival. America was industrialized much too fast. Its saving grace was music and dance. It wasn't vital energy needing to express itself, but survival needing to formalize itself. Ballet is the dream they need. French people think ballet is *divertissements*. *Divertissements!* Ballet can carry a bigger message than that."

Since Verdy has been directing, the Paris Opera Ballet has acquired a polished, carefully-nurtured look and a new sense of ensemble. Individual dancers give strong, musical, well-defined interpretations. "When she coaches," says choreographer and ballerina Wilfred Piollet, "Verdy emphasizes the dramatic context of a role. Her musicality and dynamism are unmatchable."

What changes has she made? Her first project was to secure more performances for the company. Dancers languish when they're under-employed, and when they have more work, they're happier and dance better. She frequently changes casts to make certain that everyone who deserves to be *is* seen on stage. Because she feels that her dancers aren't well enough known, she encourages them to accept foreign engagements, even though this complicates performing and rehearsing schedules. She has imported foreign choreographers to create new ballets and revive old ones. "More than anyone," says international ballerina Ghislaine Thesmar, "Verdy knows dance in all its dimensions, above questions of style."

She hired a musical director to coach the dancers. "The ballet is extremely under-developed musically," she says. "The *corps de ballet* is always a half beat behind the music. In New York, they dance 10 times faster than in Europe. After Balanchine, no one dares not to be on the music." She filled the gym at the Opera with new machinery and hired a resident expert to help dancers recover from injuries.

Her company is divided into five categories, from *stagiaire* to *etoile*. Dancers move up slowly by a system of yearly exams. Unlike the more democratic American companies, *corps de ballet* dancers don't do solo roles, nor can young talent be recruited from the back row for new roles. Verdy softened the lines, by approaching dancers as individuals. She has pushed young dancers into roles to make them grow and rescued older dancers from oblivion by casting them in different parts.

Verdy's most immediate concern is the Paris Opera Ballet's April tour in America, its first in 33 years, with two-week stops in New York and in Washington, D.C. The last time the company toured the States with an all-Lifar repertory, audiences were disappointed. They wanted to see ballets in the grand tradition of the Paris Opera. In April, they will see full-evening romantic classics: "La Sylphide," "Sylvia" and "Swan Lake" (the dramatic Bourmeister version) plus two brand-new ballets: Nureyev's "Manfred" and Roland Petit's "Phantom of the Opera."

The performing schedule may shock company dancers, who dance eight times a month in Paris. In the States they'll dance eight performances a week. European dancers consider American scheduling a form of madness — it allows no time for personal life, induces injuries due to fatigue and leads to forced early retirement.

Next fall, Verdy becomes co-director of the Boston Ballet, which she already knows well. She will share the post with its founder-director, Virginia Williams. "It's a very special company, with only 35 members," she says. "You want to work with people you love and respect. I can follow their progress and work with them individually. The POB, with 153 dancers, is much too big. In Boston, I'm not going to be sitting behind a desk all day, dealing with administrative problems. I'll return to my real profession: teaching, coaching and choreographing."

Why is she leaving?

Tradition, the unassailable answer at the Paris Opera. The management of French and German opera houses traditionally changes every four or five years, and the new director brings in his own group. In the fall of 1980, Bernard le Fort will become Opera Director and Rosella Hightower will direct the ballet.

But what about continuity? Since there is no resident choreographer, continuity in direction may be exactly what is needed. One wonders what Verdy could have done in five or ten years. When tradition is so monolithic that it can't make an exception for the exceptional talent, it may be time to think about changes, big changes. ■

Learn to Love Yourself? England's Insight Therapy

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — A small group of visitors huddles together expectantly in a dark corner of the immense Olympia exhibition hall in Hammersmith, London.

Suddenly, the doors fling open and 100 people file through, arms entwined and holding flowers. The women wear long colorful tunics, gowns and short party dresses; the men wear sport shirts, slacks, jeans and three-piece suits. Their lips are spread wide in beatific grins; their eyes are shiny and dazed-looking; their cheeks are stained with tears. A young woman hands me a lily. An elderly man pats my cheek lovingly and draws me into the crowd. It is their finest hour.

As we pass into a small auditorium, a woman walks to a microphone. "I seem to have spent my life waiting for this experience. I'm blossoming with love and freedom. I've never known what to say — and now I know it doesn't matter," she says, her voice trembling, her eyes teary.

Another woman stands up and speaks: "I know now what an incredible person I am. I used to be serious, and now I'm always smiling."

"I've discovered teddy bears," calls a tall burly man from the rear.

It is the graduation ceremony, a culmination of 50 hours of an intensive self-help therapy called Insight that is designed to strip away the illusions, self-deception and fear that hinder people from relating honestly to each other and getting what they want out of life.

"I met myself for the first time," comments *Ruth Lederman, a recent graduate.* "While my mind and body were playing games, something else was bubbling up inside. I feel totally cleansed and refreshed — as though I'm floating."

Developed in Southern California by Russell Bishop, a member of the radical '60s generation who immersed himself in Gestalt therapies and mind-dynamics, the new system is similar to America's well-known "est" therapy. Both systems try to educate people about themselves through a variety of psychological techniques — short lectures, psychological games, group encounters, guided meditations and one-on-one confrontations — on the premise that simple self-knowledge is curative. The goals of both therapies are similar — to make people accept themselves for what they are — but Insight's methods are less combative than est's.

Because of their extravagant claims, these *therapies have generated controversy and criticism*, most of it focused on their "spontaneous" healing powers and cult-like trappings. Many psychologists say the therapies are pseudoscientific and superficial, designed for individuals with little self-knowledge who crave quick panaceas. And, while the therapies do induce a limited degree of self-awareness, they can also unleash emotions and revelations that can upset unstable personalities.

"Most of these other groups focus on anger. We try to encourage compassion and love and bringing people back to their natural state where they are happy," explains Mr. Bishop, who has given the training to some 6,000 Americans and is now setting up programs in England and France. But credit for bringing the new psychological vogue to London belongs to Arianna Stassinopoulos, the well-known British writer who discovered the process in New York City two years ago. "I had tasted success, and I had made some money, but these goodies were not giving me the fulfillment they were supposed to. I felt empty inside," the 29-year-old author says. The holder of an honors degree in economics from Cambridge University, Miss Stassinopoulos won worldwide acclaim when her first book, "The Female Woman," was translated into nine languages. "Totally on impulse, I took the training in New York," she recalls, "and for the first time, I felt connected with my heart — I felt a surge of new life."

Transformed and transfixed, she flew back to London to spend three months organizing an Insight training program, spreading the gospel to others through informal seminars on self-awareness in her Sloane Square flat. She also prepared an article on her experience for The Observer, the English Sunday newspaper.

"I lost faith in politics as a means for solving problems and came to the conclusion that our most important relationship is with ourself — if that is not working, nothing else will," explains the writer, who has just completed her third book, a biography of Maria Callas. "I was carrying around a lot of self-judgments, guilts and self-limiting images that I found myself releasing in the process. Now I am observing these guilts and self-judgments instead of being controlled by them. I'm flowing with life instead of resisting it."

Compelled by her passionate declarations of self-discovery and intrigued by the mystical nature of the process, scores of people signed up for the course, putting down $300 for the basic weekend training session. The 200 enthusiasts include young secretaries, hippie-type idealists, matrons, businessmen and a significant smattering of artists and writers, including Richard Blackford, the young composer, and Bernard Levin of The London Times.

And even though no one can explain why the process works — not even Mr. Bishop — enthusiasm for it has become contagious, spawning weekly support groups, coffee hours, meditations, lectures, a handsome four-color newsletter and just plain friendship.

But this activity is voluntary, and members are eager to dispel the notion that they are promoting anything other than an interior journey that gives them a new perspective on life.

Even the most conservative members are emphatic about Insight's healing powers and certain that life will never again be the same for them. "I've been able to reach things in myself I've bever been able to touch. I have the feeling that I'll never be quite as bored with myself again," comments one middle-aged woman who traveled 200 miles to try the process.

A writer by the name of Elizabeth Baekeland sums it up: "It's the most incredible experience I've ever had. But you can't understand it until you try it."

The next Insight session, which costs $300 for the weekend, is scheduled for January. For information, contact Insight, 194A Sloane St., London SW1X 9QX, Tel: 01-222-7287. ■



Russell Bishop, developer of Insight, leads a London training session.



Arianna Stassinopoulos.

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A Modest Solution for Moviegoer's Malaise

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The fact that the moviemongers don't know what to do next must be clear to every ticket-purchaser. Unnerved by the desertion of their audiences — they've had to replace many of the gaudy, old, cathedral-sized show-places with jitney chambers as small as projection rooms — the movie magnates are loudly bemoaning their lot. Another "crisis" has hit their profits and sparked off cries for help.

Today's commercial films seem to be in the hands of a no-idea brigade that continues to churn out a sclerotic product: the gangster chase (available gratis on TV), bank and gem robberies, sadistic sex shockers and stale remakes. At least a few recent hits have displayed technical novelty: the pursuit of sharks, not gangsters, with much underwater photography; the special effects of science fiction spectaculars, catastrophe and monster movies. But already the formula is wearing thin.

What's the solution? Perhaps they should take a closer look at the movie-making in the countries of the Third World. Over the last few years, film buffs have been introduced to the work of, among others, the Indian Satyajit Ray, the Egyptian Youssef Shahin, the Senegalese Sembene Ousmane and the Algerian Lakhdra Hamina, whose "Chronicle of the Ember Years" was awarded the Palme d'Or as best film at the 1976 Cannes festival.

The film festivals of Venice, Berlin and London, always seeking cinematic novelties, have unveiled the first features of the Tunisian Ridha Behi, the Egyptian Chadi Abdessalam, the Moroccan Ahmed El Maanouni, the Philippine Lino Broka and the Malian Souleyman Cisse. And there will be more discoveries. The current London Film Festival, on until Dec. 2, includes films from Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Nigeria and Turkey, among other countries.

In Europe, at least, unknown Third World directors are finally beginning to win real recognition: Ray's "Pather Panchali" (1955) and "The World of Apu" (1959) are already considered classics. In Paris, one Lakhdra Hamina film drew more than 200,000 spectators; the Tunisian "Sun of Hyenas" more than 100,000, and Ousmane's "Ceddo" is still playing in Paris.

Evidence of this increased interest is also reflected in the number of European festivals now devoted to the Third World output: Mannheim's Film Week last year specialized in Arab and African films, with 70 entries. They varied in quality, but Ahmed El Maanouni's "Alyam Alyam" won the Grand Prix. This year, the event focused on 40 Asian films, with Satyajit Ray as jury president.

Last September, the Biarritz Film Festival presented the work of 13 Latin-American directors, with the Cuban film, "La Ultima Cena" (The Last Supper) of Thomas Gutierez Allea winning honors. Then, at the Venice Film Festival, "El Super" of Leon Ichaso and Orlando Jimenez-Leal, made with exiled Cuban actors in New York, received outstanding notices, and is now doing well in U.S. theaters.

How do Third World film studios work? Certain countries subsidize production with government-controlled studios, labs and film schools. Indian studios, for example, turn out lengthy soap-operas with singing sequences that are extremely profitable — but only the high-quality art film goes abroad. Cairo, the headquarters of Middle-East production since the Lebanon studios closed down, operates on a similar policy.

A few other countries also have budding state-monopolized organizations: Algeria, Iraq and Syria (which held its first film festival a few weeks ago). Despite strong government control over subject matter, several promising films have already appeared.

In Senegal, Morocco and Tunisia, filmmakers must act as their own producers, raising funds for each project (rarely more than $200,000). Sembene Ousmane's "Ceddo," El Maanouni's "Alyam Alyam," Ridha Behi's "Sun of Hyenas" and Souleyman Cisse's "Baara" were all independent productions — and they have done well both at home and abroad.

Realism is the distinguishing mark of Third World cinema. Deeply concerned with social problems, it portrays cultural authenticity in a fast-changing world torn between tradition and modernity. Approaches to the subject differ — some films defend the supremacy of ancient civilizations while others dismiss the historic past as barbaric, and opt for rational progress — but they tend to focus on real dilemmas.

From Egypt, there's Chadi Abdessalam's "The Mummy" (1975), a fair example of the progress-is-good school. It is set in 1881, when the French Egyptologist Gaston Maspero discovered that the treasures of some pharaonic tombs were being looted by one of the tribes of the Thebes mountains.

At the film's opening, the tribe's chieftain has just died and the Council of the Ancients decides to disclose the shameful secret to his two sons, his heirs. Sacrilege to the faith has been committed by entering the pyramid, and for centuries members of the tribe have been rifling the art objects from the sarcophaguses to sell to traders. For the two sons, this becomes a drama of conscience. They refuse to continue the illegal traffic. One of them threatens to denounce the elders to the authorities and is immediately executed. The other is caught in a conflict between obedience to tradition and the call of progress.

"What pleases me in this hero," says Chadi Abdessalam, "is that he found courage to reject tribal tradition as a dead-end that reduced its members to the criminal class. By reporting the thefts to the authorities, he prevents subsequent robberies."

This contrasts with the argument of the Senegalese Sembene Ousmane, whose 1977 film "Ceddo" protests against the perverting of his people by foreign intruders. The invaders are Muslim and Christian missionaries who try to convert West Africans. For Ousmane, the protagonist Ceddo is a symbol of eternal defiance *against religions imposed from abroad.* Ceddo is slain, but the princess whom he has held as hostage becomes a convert to his ideals.

The status of women is also widely discussed in Third World films. In his 1975 film "Chergui," the Moroccan Moumen Smihi mocks tradition, showing a rejected wife who tries witchcraft to regain her husband's favors. When the sorcery fails, she rebels against social custom and tears off her veil. In the Gabonese "Ayouma" of Pierre-Marie Dong, women do not openly revolt. They triumph simply by showing their independence — by obtaining driving licenses.

Another favorite theme is the problems of peasants: water shortages, monoculture (which exhausts the soil) and the rural exodus to the cities. In "Harvest, 3000 Years" (1976), the Ethiopian Haile Gerima depicts the weight of feudalism on the peasants and suggests that the only solution is flight from the farmlands.

The Algerian "Noua" (1976) of Abdelaziz Tolbi, which did well abroad, offers a more positive perspective. Set in the era of French colonialism, its protagonist, a poverty-stricken farmer, joins the successful revolt against foreign domination.

The Egyptian Youssef Shahin, in "The Earth," also explores the exploitation of peasants, as does "The Last Supper" from Cuba, which concerns a young slave owner who invites his slaves to dinner — only to watch them then revolt against him.

One reason Europeans do not see more Third World films is that most are not distributed by major film companies. Nor have American investors helped to finance many Third World films. But Third World filmmakers have found funds for their enterprises in Europe — in France, the Netherlands, Spain and, most recently, in West Germany. Of course, some of the directors are based in Europe, but even for those that are not there is support from groups like France's official Agency for Technical Cooperation, which underwrites up to 10 percent of the production costs of some African films. And within the last five years, new companies have been formed to distribute Third World films, including the "Newin Releasing Unit" and Izza Genini's "Club 70" in Paris. "Cinema Arabe," a magazine published in Paris, chronicles the movement and its news.

Most Third World directors prefer to stay home — even when their independence may be precarious — to develop the cinema there, making documentaries about their people or adapting their countries' literature to film. They say *that they are reluctant to work under "professional producers"* in the West whose code is only to repeat what has already been done.

There are exceptions. The Kuwaiti director, Khaled Assidiq, has left for Hollywood. His "Wicked Sea" (1975), a love tragedy about a pearl diver whose proposal to a girl of higher social station is refused by her haughty father, was widely praised. And the Algerian Lakhdar Hamina is interested in joining the "majors" — perhaps because his "Chronicle of the Ember Years" had a $2 million budget that topped any other Third World film.

Third World films do not compete with the productions of Hollywood and Europe. They don't sell auto chases, bank hold-ups and sensational sex. Instead, they have unfamiliar things to say — which is why their appeal is growing among the many intelligent and discriminating moviegoers who once patronized the avant-garde French, German, Russian, Japanese and Swedish films. These films will not be a cure-all for box-office malaise. Nor will they fill the seats left vacant by John Wayne and Bing Crosby fans. But they give us a breath of fresh air.

Commercial producers, finding their customers weary of tired, standardized entertainment, must look about for innovations. In the past, they appropriated camera angles from the Berlin studios, Soviet-style editing, the presentation techniques of Ziegfeld and the nudity, roughhousing and candid sex of the underground films. Now they should be looking at what the Third World is up to.

Third World film pulses with a youthful vigor and on occasion restores a gleam of poetry to the screen. Its creators are handicapped by slim financial support and, now and then, by local censorship. But many are so imaginative and resourceful that their talents more often than not rise above the primitive technical equipment at their disposal. In the vast realm of motion-picture production these days, they are tilling fresh and fertile soil. ■



A still from "The Earth" a film by Egyptian director Youssef Shahin about the exploitation of peasants.

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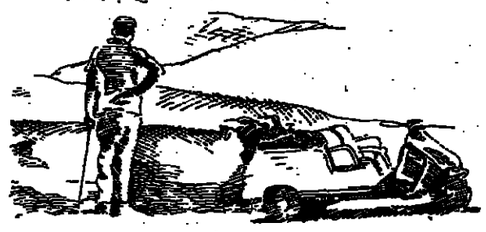
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U.K. Raises Lending Rate to 17%

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain today raised the *minimum* lending rate by an unprecedented 3 points to a record 17 percent following a serious setback in the Conservative government's effort to lower inflation by curbing money supply growth.

The Bank of England raised its minimum lending rate by 3 percentage points, giving the lead to commercial banks to raise their interest rates.

The government hopes that the higher cost of money will dull appetites to borrow and spend, and eventually bring down inflation, which has been running at 16.5 percent on a year-to-year basis.

While much of the pressure to act restrictively stems from the domestic economy's unwanted bounce and high inflation, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe reminded Parliament of the round of recent rate increases by other industrial countries to curb money *growth and control inflation.*

'Unhappiest Christmas'

Any hopes the Conservatives had to keep interest rates below the levels set by the Labor government have been dashed. Even in the sterling crisis days of 1976, the MLR never went beyond 15 percent, the previous record high. In Parliament, former Labour Chancellor Denis Healey said that the government is giving many citizens "the unhappiest Christmas on record."

The financial community had been expecting a hike in the MLR today, but not of this size.

The Bank of England also announced *that its restrictions on the* rate at which British banks can increase their deposit liabilities without attracting penalties has been extended by six months to mid-June. This arrangement, known as the "corset" for its restrictive action, is part of the government's armory to control money-supply expansion.

First indications that money supply *was growing at a much faster* rate than expected came last week with release of banking figures for the month ending mid-October. Those indications were confirmed today when the Bank of England announced that the widely defined version of money supply, sterling M-3, had risen by 2 percent in banking October. This meant that *since mid-June, when the Conservative* government set a growth target of 7-to-11 percent, M-3 grew at a 14.4-percent rate. The challenge to the government was serious.

Its response is sharp. The chancellor told Parliament that he is extending the term of the 7-to-11-percent M-3 growth target by six months to mid-October.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave Parliament another reason for the hike in rates. She said this was to enable the sale of government paper in the market. "We must have the interest rates high enough to sell the necessary amount of gilts," she said. By competing in the market for funds, the government contracts money supply.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the government had been forced to borrow £400 million more than it should have needed because of strikes by government employees that temporarily prevented collection of value-added tax *and the mailing of* telephone bills.

Sir Geoffrey told the House of Commons that Britain's future depends *above all on mastering inflation*, which he said can be done only by bringing money supply under control. The rate of monetary growth must be reduced over the years, he said, and rigorous restraint must be exercised on public spending.

As principal causes of the overshooting of growth targets, he cited a higher than expected public-sector borrowing requirement *in the first* half of this year, and the persistently high level of bank lending. Measures that he announced to cover the increased PSBR include raising money through sale of bonds and a requirement that oil companies make petroleum-revenue tax payments at the time of filing returns.

Sterling Surges 3 Cents; Dollar Firm as Gold Falls

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Sterling surged more than 3 cents against the dollar today, responding to the 3-point leap in U.K. interest rates. The dollar was steady or higher against other major currencies, while dealers sorted out the implications of the U.S. freeze on Iran's official assets.

The price of gold eased $4.50 an ounce to $384.50 on a lack of "anxiety buying," which had been done the previous day, and a lack of follow-through, a bullion dealer said.

Gold was quoted at $384.00-$385.00 an ounce, bid and asked, in late trading, down from $386.00 at the afternoon fixing, $387.50 at the morning fixing and $390.00 late yesterday.

The pound finished at $2.1435, after trading as low as $2.1050 during the day, up from $2.11 late yesterday. Sterling's gains against other currencies were of the same magnitude or greater.

Some foreign exchange experts took the view that the combination of record interest rates, substantial foreign exchange income from North Sea oil and a likely contraction of import demand should keep sterling firm over the near term.

However, a senior dealer predicted that resistance would develop if the pound rises to $2.15. He argued that the nation's 16.5-percent annual *inflation does not warrant much* appreciation of the exchange rate.

The dollar held steady with late yesterday's levels or firmed. Some experts said that it seemed unlikely Iran would be able to influence the foreign exchange market very much because of complications with foreign exchange transfers arising from the U.S. freeze.

The dollar remained about unchanged at 1.7825 Deutsche marks and 4.1815 French francs, but edged up against the Swiss franc to 1.6540 from 1.6485. The dollar rose sharply against the yen to 246.30 from 243.17, amid concern over Japan's dependence on Iranian oil.

Trade Chief Urges Japan To Invest in U.S. Car Plant

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Japan could face restrictions on car sales in the United States if it does not follow the European example and invest in a major automotive manufacturing operation here, Reubin Askew, the U.S. special trade representative, warned in a recent interview.

While not threatening any specific action, Mr. Askew noted a wide imbalance in automotive trade between the two countries, and said that "import quotas on automobiles are one avenue open to us."

Maintaining that he was not flying protectionist colors, Mr. Askew, who recently replaced Robert Strauss as the country's trade-policy chief, said that *out of national interest* "any nation has to reserve to itself the means to prevent the flooding of its markets by imports."

Last year, mainly because of fuel efficiency and price advantages, Japan sold $8 billion worth of its automobiles in the United States. Americans bought half of all the Japanese cars exported. In contrast, the Japanese acquired American cars worth $200 million.

Benevolent Way

The deficit in automotive trade with Japan is one-third of the deficit that the United States recorded in total trade with all countries.

Mr. Askew, a 49-year-old former governor of Florida who has been in the trade job for two months, said in the interview that investment was the benevolent way of redressing the balance.

He strongly endorsed recent remarks by Henry Ford 2d, Ford Motor chairman, who urged the Japanese to "recognize the legitimate American concern with automotive employment and to invest in American assembly and manufacturing facilities."

The emphasis on investment has come as the Carter administration has just worked out an assistance package to help Chrysler. Many analysts believe that the action could lead to a more protectionist *automotive* trade policy, if only to stop the government from losing money on its proposed loan guarantees for Chrysler. Chrysler's U.S. production is half the volume of car and truck imports from Japan.

On other subjects, Mr. Askew said that he was spending most of his time on problems associated with implementing a new accord that liberalizes international trade.

Mr. Askew also said that he is trying to negotiate settlement of a dispute with the European Economic Community over some shoe imports from Italy, which could involve agreement by the Italians to limit sales here.

Unlike Mr. Strauss, who had a frenetic travel schedule while he was trade representative, Mr. Askew has not yet been abroad officially for the United States. He does not expect to make his first trip until after Jan. 1, he said.

Japanese Output Up

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Toyota turned out a record 284,829 cars in October, up 21.3 percent from September and up 11.9 percent from last year.

Toyota exported 125,863 units in October, up 10.2 percent from September and up 31.1 percent from October last year. Exports to the United States in October totaled 54,659 units, *up 23.1 percent and* 19.4 percent.

Nissan's said October prorduction totaled 208,469 units, up 0.5 percent from September and up 4.9 percent from October last year. October exports of 94,859 units were down 15.5 percent from September but up 52.3 percent from October last year. Exports to the United States totaled 46,659 units, *down 14.1 percent from September but up* 37.8 percent from October last year.

Japanese Investment Rose Abroad in 1978

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Direct overseas investments by Japanese firms reached a record $4.6 billion in fiscal 1978 ended March, up 63.9 percent from $2.81 billion the previous year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 46.2 percent of the total, commerce and service industries for 43.4 percent, and resource development industries for 10.4 percent. The area percentages for manufacturing industry investments were Asian region 42.2, Middle East and Africa 20.8, North America 16.1, Latin America 10.8, Europe 7.9, and Oceania 2.2.

Short-Time Pay at Opel

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Adam Opel AG said today that its plans for short-time work, announced last week, will affect 16,000 workers in the last week of this month and 20,000 in all in the first week of next month, out of a total of 42,000 Ruesselsheim employees. An extra *payment will be made to supplement* the short-time pay.

Shell Cites Accounting In Net Surge

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Royal Dutch/Shell group reported today that net income surged 146 percent in the third quarter from a a year earlier, while revenues rose 24 percent. The *results swelled the company's nine*-month net income to a gain of 198 percent on a 19-percent increase in revenues.

Royal Dutch/Shell

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Profits	720.	293.
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	24,830.	21,390.
Profits	2,050.	687.

Figures in Sterling.

The Anglo-Dutch oil company said the income rise was exaggerated by its *first-in-first-out* inventory-accounting method, which inflates earnings in times of rising oil prices. It said that were it using the last-in-first-out method, as do a majority of international oil companies, its net income would have shown only a 43-percent rise.

Earnings per ordinary share of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. — the Netherlands company that, combined *with Britain's Shell Transport* & Trading, forms the group — rose 161 percent in the third quarter to 15.04 guilders from 5.77. Per-share earnings of Shell Transport rose 146 percent to 24.23 pence from 9.86.

The company said that the net income *figures were after currency* translation effects, which in the third quarter were a net loss of £167 million compared to a gain of £28 million a year earlier. For the nine months, there was a net loss of £43 million compared with a £163-million loss a year earlier.

The company said oil and oil-product sales fell in the quarter to 4.9 million barrels per day from 5.3 MBD a year earlier. Of this, crude oil sales fell to 444,000 BD from 605,000. The volume of crude oil processed by the group's companies was little changed during the quarter at 4.3 MBD.



Harold Geneen UPI

ITT's Geneen Is Retiring As Chairman

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Harold Geneen, the $1.1-million-a-year board chairman of International Telephone & Telegraph, said yesterday that he would relinquish his post at the end of the year. He will be succeeded by Rand Araskog, 48, president and chief executive officer, *who will become board chairman* as well on Jan. 1.

Mr. Geneen will continue to serve as a director, "with his time available to the company as required," ITT said. The controversial corporate entrepreneur, who will be 70 on Jan. 22, said he was leaving at his own request.

"This was the proper step to take at this time," Mr. Geneen said in a *prepared statement.* "I have tremendous confidence in the way Rand Araskog is running the company and for its future under his direction."

Mr. Geneen, who had been executive vice president of the Raytheon Company, left in 1959 to join ITT as president. ITT sales climbed from $765 million in 1959 to $19.4 billion last year, while net earnings *advanced from $29 million to $662* million. This was accomplished in large measure through an almost unending string of acquisitions.

In its prepared statement, ITT said that Mr. Geneen would also relinquish his titles as chairman of the executive and policy committees, and that the posts would go to Mr. Araskog. The board said Mr. Geneen would become chairman emeritus when Mr. Araskog succeeds him.

In addition to a nnmber of lucrative employee benefits, a contract with the company gives Mr. Geneen at least $450,000 a year in salary until Dec. 31, 1980. Beginning in 1981, *he will receive an unspecified pen*sion in addition to the $130,000 in yearly pension he already receives, plus an award of options to purchase 50,000 ITT shares.

Ford Sees $1-Billion 1979 Loss On North American Automaking

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Ford Motor, which has been losing U.S. market share for years, privately forecasts a loss of more than $1 billion this year, and about as much next year, in its North American automotive operations.

An internal memo from William Bourke, executive vice president for North American auto operations, to a dozen other top executives, gives a grim picture of extraordinarily large losses, and outlines a cost-cutting campaign almost certain to accelerate in the next few months.

A Ford spokesman today confirmed the authenticity of the internal memo, after the company learned that it had leaked out. The blunt, three-page memo, dated Nov. 1, projects this year's loss at nearly $1.04 billion for North American auto operations, and says: "The present 1980 budget outlook is for a continuation of losses about this *magnitude.*"

"Against this background," the memo says, "I believe that it is necessary to implement additional mandatory actions to reduce 1979 costs and to establish a lean cost base for 1980."

To try to stem the flow of red ink, the No. 2 U.S. automaker already has begun or is considering freezing all nonproduct spending, asking suppliers to temporarily freeze prices, slashing advertising budgets, eliminating or deferring overtime and merit increases for many employees, and reducing dealer rebates. The cost shaving extends to dropping slide shows and refreshments at some corporate meetings.

Ford's anticipated big deficit, which rivals the projected losses of struggling Chrysler and is much more than almost anyone suspected, illustrates the extent of the problems facing the U.S. auto industry. In coming years, automakers will continue to be buffeted by the cost of bringing out the smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles that the public now wants to buy, even as sales remain stagnant through 1980 or drop below already weak levels because of the slump in the economy.

Ford's problems in the United States are not a complete surprise to industry observers, although the size of the projected loss and the variety of steps that Ford is studying to try to reduce costs are certain to cause consternation among auto executives here.

Despite its gloomy prospects in the United States and the news in Mr. Bourke's memo that the latest estimate of this year's North American loss is $160 million more than the company's previous internal forecast, Ford expects to remain a profitable corporation in 1980. In an interview, Allan Gilmour, vice president and controller, said the projected loss in North America "isn't indicative of how we're doing worldwide."

Mr. Gilmour said profitable *overseas operations and nonautomotive* operations in the United States will remain bright spots. He indicated that Ford expects to compensate for a portion of its anticipated automaking losses in North America with profits from related operations that provide the steel, glass and other materials to build the vehicles.

He maintained that Ford will make money for all of 1980.

U.S. Industrial Production Up Slight 0.1% in October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI) — U.S. industrial production edged up 0.1 percent in October, seasonally *adjusted, due mainly to small in*creases in consumer goods output, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The increase followed a 0.5-percent rise in September and a 0.8-percent drop in August.

Output of consumer goods rose 0.3 percent in October but automobile production was basically unchanged at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.9 *million cars — 11* percent below the average for the first half of the year.

Production of business equipment declined 1.3 percent in October, mainly because of strikes in farm equipment and construction-machinery industries, the report said. Output of most other equipment producers increased.

Output of materials increased 0.3 percent.

The Fed's index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines stood at 152.5 percent of the 1967 average in October, up 1.9 percent from a year earlier.

Many economists have been predicting that evidence of a long-anticipated recession will begin to show up in economic statistics for the fourth quarter of this year. But *economist Michael Evans said the* October figures "on balance don't tell us anything about whether the recession's here or not."

Oils Lead NYSE Higher

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Powered by strength in oil issues, New York Stock Exchange prices today advanced broadly in active trading.

Analysts said the oil group, particularly companies *with extensive* North American reserves, benefitted from expectations of higher crude oil prices following the ban on Iranian oil.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.78 to 821.33 and advances led declines about two to one as turnover rose to about 32 million shares.

Analysts said the market also benefitted from continuing investor hope that interest rates may soon peak. Federal Reserve Board Governor Philip Coldwell said he does not expect a nationwide credit crunch as a result of the Fed's new anti-inflation policies.

*After the market closed, the Fed*eral reserve reported that U.S. banks' average net borrowed reserves rose an estimated $170 million to $1.5 billion in the Nov. 14 week. Member bank borrowings declined approximately $50 million from last week's $1.78 billion.

Total business loans at major New York City reporting banks rose $133 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of $8 million last week and a rise of $157 million a year ago. Excluding bankers' acceptances, *business loans declined $29 million.*

The Fed said the M-1 money supply rose $3 billion in the Nov. 7 week and rose 5.8 percent on average over the latest four weeks compared with the 13 previous weeks. M-2 rose $4.4 billion and was up 9.9 percent.

Rosario Resources raised its quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 15 cents and voted an extra dividend of 25 cents.

Other companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Alaska *Interstate to 20 cents a share*, A-T-O Inc to 14 cents, Brenco to 18, Central Maine Power to 41, Combustion Engineering to 60, Florida Power to 75, Greyhound Computer Canada to 8, Halliburton to 50, Hilton Hotels to 34, Longview Fiber to $3, Levitz Furniture to 25, Manhattan Industial to 7½, Martin Marietta to 53, Perkin-Elmer to 18, Reynolds & Reynolds to 27, South Pa*cific Co. to 65 and Utah Bancorp to* 25.

Extra cash dividends were declared by Baker Fentress, 69 cents, Greyhound Lines Canada, 5 cents and New Yorker Magazine, $1.75.

Culbro will omit payment of a

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Iacocca Makes Plea To Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca today described as untrue suggestions that Chrysler would need more federal help than it has requested, although he forecast industry-wide sales next year of 9.3 million units compared to the previous forecast of 10.5 million.

He also told the Senate Banking Committee that once Chrysler obtained federal loan guarantees, matching funds from private loans and elsewhere will come forward. But he stressed, "We really need your help, and speed is essential."

The committee voted to require Chrysler employees to buy at least 6.6 million shares of Chrysler stock within four years as a condition for federal loan guarantees.

Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Ultramar

9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	653.35	414.29
Profits	26.62	2.62
Per Share	0.523	0.17

United States

Campbell Soup

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	621.8	533.0
Profits	33.51	30.93
Per Share	1.02	0.92

Carnation

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	736.8	649.8
Profits	29.85	27.93
Per Share	0.80	0.75
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,060.	1,880.
Profits	98.89	87.85
Per Share	2.65	2.36

Int'l Telephone & Telegraph*

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	5,200.	4,600.
Profits	137 loss	133.5
Per share	—	0.94
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	15,400.	13,700.
Profits	229.5	480.7
Per share	1.60	3.39

* *Quarterly dividend increased to 60 from 55 cents a share, payable Jan. 1, record Nov.21.*

Woolworth (F.W.)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,670.	1,500.
Profits	44.96	21.10
Per share	1.50	0.69
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	4,640.	4,150.
Profits	74.72	46.96
Per share	2.46	1.51

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 15, 1979 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9825	4.205	111.25 *	47.45 *	0.2395	—	6.867 *	119.96 *	37.71 *
Brussels (a)	28.88	61.26	16.21	6.9085	3.4875 *	14.571	—	17 48375	5.486
Frankfurt	1.7822	3.818	—	42.62 *	2.148 x	89.88 *	6.171 *	107.85 *	33.88 *
London (b)	2.1455	—	3.825	8.9595	1,774.00	4.2465	61.925	3.5775	112.645
Milan	529.05	1,759.00	464.78	198.24	—	418.00	28.693	501.38	157.34
New York (c)	—	2.14715	1.78535	4.184	529.00	1.985	28.915	1.6595	5.26625
Paris	4.179	8.90	234.56 *	—	5.046 x	210.93 *	14.474 *	252.92 *	79.34 *
Zurich	1.65395	3.53735	92.80305*	39.5705 *	0.1995	83.38375*	5 7263 *	—	31.4058 *
ECU	1.39232	0.652907	2.48223	5.8227	1,153.89	2.76126	40.2381	2.30151	7.33754

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.47 ; Canadian $: 1.1825 ; Danish krone: 5.2668 ; Escudo: 50.423 ; Fin. mark: 3.8055 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0185 ; Irish £: 2.0885 ;Israeli £: 31.48 ; Norw. krone: 5 0525 ; Peseta: 66.59 ; *Schilling: 12.8075 ; Singapore $: 2.1855 ; Swedish krona: 4.2455 ;* Yen: 246.30 .

£ Sterling: 1.0295 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

LIBRA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS N.V.
U.S. $50,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1985

The interest rate applicable to the above Notes in respect of the six-month period commencing November 15, 1979, has been fixed at 15⅞% per annum.
The interest amounting to U.S. $76.15 per bond of U.S. $1,000 nominal to U.S. $761.49 per bond of U.S. $10,000 nominal and to U.S. $7,614.98 per bond of U.S. $100,000 nominal will be paid on May 15, 1980, against presentation of coupon N° 3.

BANK LIBRA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Principal Paying Agents.

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 26th November, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 23 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4,41 net. (div. per record-date 9.11.79; gross $-.5250 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $-.394 = Dfls .78 per CDR. Div. cpn. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $-.394 = Dfls. -,78) with Dfls. 3,63 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 6th November, 1979.

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. as of 31-10-79
$35.86 (D.Fls. 71.82)

INFORMATION:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

—News and Notes—

A U.S. district court has dismissed a multibillion-dollar suit that claimed the federal government was partly responsible for the collapse of the Franklin National Bank. The court rejected contentions by the bank's officers that the government failed adequately to monitor the bank's finances before its failure in 1974. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which poured $7 billion into the bank, sued its officers, including Italian financier Michele Sindona, claiming they were responsible for its going out of business. The officers, in turn, filed a multibillion-dollar suit against the federal government. Jury selection is under way in the trial resulting from the FDIC suit. Both sides expect to start presenting arguments Monday.

* * *

Pernod-Ricard, *the aperitif and* soft drinks group, increased its interim dividend to 6.30 French francs net per share for fiscal 1979 from the year-earlier's 5 francs. Pernod paid a net dividend of 11 francs for 1978 against 10 francs in 1977. It says sales through October indicate that the improvement in results for the first half, when net profit rose 28.5 percent, is likely to last *through the year.*

* * *

Alitalia, Italy's state-owned airline, will show a loss for 1979 due to strikes and the grounding of its McDonnell Douglas DC-10 aircraft in May, according to chairman Umberto Nordio. He confirms widespread forecasts that Alitalia would swing into the red after earnings of 14.1 billion lire (about $17 million) in 1978 and 11.1 billion lire in 1977 — the company's first profit in a decade. At the end of the first half, the airline expected its deficit for the entire year would be 26 billion lire, but now it predicts the loss will be "much smaller than that."

* * *

The electrical industry's net earn*ings in West Germany* will total around 2 percent of sales in 1979 and 1980, down from 2.2 percent to 2.3 percent in 1978, according to Hans Goehringer, president of the Electrical Industry Association. He expects production by the industry to increase about 3 percent in 1980, down from a 4-percent increase this year, due to a current "modest livening up" of business for the first few months of 1980, although this is expected to be followed by a drop in activity around midyear.

Comex Curb on Copper

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Commodities Exchange has banned new positions for December delivery of copper. Contracts are outstanding at present for December delivery of 187,000 tons, but only about 66,000 tons are in the warehouses of Comex traders.

ALEXANDER FUND
Société Anonyme
Luxembourg 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg N° B 7635

Notice is hereby given that the Postponed Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Alexander Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, will be held at the offices of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. on December 3rd, 1979, for the following purposes:

Agenda

1. To amend Article 22 of the Articles of Incorporation by adding to the second sentence: "... This reserve *may also be used to offset realised and unrealised capital* losses."
2. To renew a further period of five years the authority granted to the Board of Directors to issue further shares.

Shareholders are advised that an Extraordinary General Meeting with the same agenda had been convened for October 29th, 1979, and had to be adjourned due to a lack of quorum.

At this Meeting there will be no quorum requirements.

In accordance with Luxembourg Law, the resolutions to be proposed at the Postponed Extraordinary General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof will require the concurrence of the holders of two-thirds of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting, provided that shares not represented at the Meeting up to a maximum of one-third of the total number of shares in issue will be deemed to be represented and to vote in favour of the proposed resolutions, and that in that case each resolution will in addition require the concurrence of a simple majority of the shares actually represented at the Meeting.

In order to attend the Meeting the owners of bearer shares should deposit their share certificates five clear days before the Meeting at the registered office of the Fund or at a bank.

A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf and such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors



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EDWARD JEWELS
Via V. Veneto 187
Roma
2559

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The first automotive industry in Greece
1969 - 1979

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- The Company produces, both for the **Greek Market** and for **Export:**

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mazda 2 TON Diesel Trucks, E.3000
mazda 323 Passenger Cars, 1000 cc & 1300 cc.

Head Office: 375, Aharnon Street, Athens
Tel. 2028947. TLX. 215348 CACL.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev Quot.
19	7⅝	NtLibtn	.28		1.6	10	194	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
24⅝	16½	NMdCr	s.60		2.8	10	167	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
21¾	12½	NMedE	s.60		2.9	11	454	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
18¼	11	NMinnSv	.56		4.8	21	15	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	NtPrest	1.30		8.7	8	26	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
34½	18½	NtSemic				11	488	30¾	30⅛	30¼	
21¼	14	NtSvin	1.08		5.8	6	31	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ½
17⅞	13¼	NStand	1.24		9.1	5	12	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35½	27½	NatISil	2.60		9.2	4	x88	29	28	28½	— ⅝
5¼	3¼	NatTea				6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31¾	26¾	Natsm	s1.10		3.8	6	341	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅝
22⅞	19¾	NevPw	s2.12		9.9	7	14	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
22¾	18½	NevP	pf2.30		12.		z58	19½	19½	19½	
19⅜	16¼	NevP	pf1.95		12.		2	16½	16½	16½	
23⅝	19⅜	NEngEl	2.24		11.	6	64	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	13¾	NEngE	1.60		11.	5	12	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
24	17½	NENucl	s.36		1.1	18	541	22¼	22	22	— ½
30	25	NEnP	pf2.76		11.		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
36¼	31	NEngT	3.16		10.	7	33	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	NYSEG	1.76		12.	6	198	15⅝	15	15¼	
92	78½	NYS	pf 8.80		11.		z90	78	d78	78	—1
23½	18	NYS	pf 2.12		12.		4	18½	18	18	— ½
3⅝	2⅛	Newcrp					65	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Newell	n .70		8.4	4	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	22⅜	Newmkt	.80		2.0	8	17	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¾
33⅜	19¼	Newmt	1.30a		4.5	6	196	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
182¾	67½	Newt	pf4.50		5.0		3	90	89	90	+4
17⅜	7⅜	Newprk	.20		1.2	13	241	17¼	16½	17	+ ¼
15⅜	12¼	NiaMP	1.44		11.	6	222	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
36	28½	NiaMoh	3.40		11.		z268	30	28½	30	+ ½
45⅛	33	NiaMoh	4.10		12.		z2400	36¼	33½	35⅞	+ ¼
61⅜	42	NiaMoh	4.85		12.		z250	42	d41	41	—2
52¾	45½	NiaMoP	5.35		11.		z10	45¼	45¼	45¼	
63	49	NiaMoh	6.10		12.		z100	51	51	51	+1
106½	95½	NiMPf	10.40		11.		z6560	95⅝	95½	95⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	60	NiaMoP	7.72		13.		z360	61¼	60	60	—1½
14⅜	9⅜	NiagSh	1.21e		9.1		7	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
35¾	26⅛	NICOR	2.52		8.3	6	65	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
35	26	NICO	pf1.90		6.2		3	30	30	30	— ½
28⅞	21¾	NorfWn	1.92		8.0	4	129	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
25¾	17¾	Norlin	1.60		8.9	4	27	18		18	
28⅞	18⅜	Norris	1.40		6.8	5	34	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
38½	14⅞	NACoal	.64		1.9	9	81	34	31⅝	33½	+2
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg					250	3½	3	3½	+ ½
32	24¼	NoAPhl	1.70		6.4	4	19	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ½
10⅝	8⅛	NoestUt	1.10		12.	7	281	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
21⅜	11½	NoStPS	.70		4.5	7	269	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	13⅛	NIndPS	1.50		11.	7	21	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
53	32¼	NorNGs	3		5.8	7	232	52	51⅜	51¾	+ ½
25⅜	21⅜	NoStPw	2.28		10.	6	139	21⅜	21½	21¾	— ⅛
111	101	NSP	pf10.36		10.		z10	101	101	101	
102	74½	NSPw	pf8.80		11.		z250	80	80	80	+ ½
44½	29¼	NorTel	s.80				541	41¾	41⅛	41¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Nthspte	s				58	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
48¾	27¾	Northrp	1.80		5.1	5	172	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+1⅛
36¼	22¼	NwstAirl	.80		2.3	5	28	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	22	NwtBcp	1.32		5.2	6	205	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
26⅞	17	NwtEnr	s1.30		4.8	6	549	u27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ¼
37⅜	24¾	NwtInd	2.05		6.1	6	120	33½	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	NwtPpf	2.50		11.		4	21¼	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
26⅛	20¾	NwtPpf	2.36		11.		5	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
11⅜	8⅛	NwMkt	1e		11.	9	64	9¾	9	9¾	
32¾	24¼	NwSfW	1.80		7.2	5	30	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
34⅜	22	Norton	1.60		5.2	6	271	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
18½	14½	NorSlm	1.04b		6.9	7	402	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	Nucors	.36		1.1	5	145	34	32⅝	33¾	+1¾
					0	—	0	—	—	—	
62	17⅜	OKC	1.20		2.9	6	145	42¾	41¼	42	+ ½
33¾	14⅜	Oakind	.40		1.3	13	324	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	+1½
20	15¼	OakitePt	1.28		8.2	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
27¾	14⅜	OcciPet	1.25		4.7	5	7550	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	4¾	OcciPet	wt				456	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
43	26¾	OcciP	pf3.50		5.1		3	42	42	42	+ ½
87	48½	OcciP	pf3.60		4.7		4	85	84	84¾	+ ⅜
85	48¼	OcciP	pf		4.9		15	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅜
24½	19¾	OcciP	pf2.50		12.		7	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	17	OcciP	pf2.12		12.		18	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22½	18¼	OcciP	pf2.20		12.		21	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
40	27¼	Ogden	2		6.3	5	149	32	31½	31¾	+ ½
17¼	14	OhioEd	1.76		12.	10	395	15¼	15	15⅛	
47½	34	OhEd	pf4.40		13.		z1320	36¾	34½	34½	—1¾
85	67½	OhEd	pf8.20		12.		z20	68	68	68	—1
104	89½	OhE	pf10.48		12.		z110	90	90	90	
67	57½	OhCTT	pf 6		11.		z1060	57½	d57	57	— ½
22¾	10	PacTin	1		5.8	6	15	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	PalmW	.44		4.9	4	23	9¼	9	9	
15⅛	12¼	PalW	pf1.20		10.		14	12⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅜	PalmBc	1.20		7.8	4	56	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Pamida	.06i				25	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	5½	PanAm				5	632	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
23½	17¾	PanEP	3.10		5.7	6	178	54¾	53	54	+1
24¾	17	Papcft	1.25		7.3	6	33	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅛
22½	10¼	Pargas	1.08		5.7	7	27	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅜
37	18⅝	ParkDr	s.84		3.7	13	370	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	19¾	ParkPn	1.20		4.4	7	17	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
17¾	14¾	ParkPn	s.36		2.3	8	78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18¾	9¾	PatPtl				236	375	16⅜	15⅝	16½	+1¼
26	16½	Paysnw	.60		2.6	9	17	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
26½	18⅝	Peabdy	.28b		1.4	8	286	20⅜	20¼	20½	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅜	Pengo				40	90	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
22½	13⅜	PenCen				8	693	21	20⅛	20½	+ ½
12	9⅛	PenCn	pfA				5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PenCn	prB				140	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	PenDix			.44		95	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
11½	7⅛	PennCp	n.12		1.5	5	218	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
34⅜	24⅞	Penney	1.76		7.0	7	681	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	17	PnPL	2.04		11.	5	164	18½	18¼	18⅜	
46¼	37	PaPL	pf4.40		11.		z50	38½	38½	38½	+1
47½	37	PaPL	pf4.50		12.		z200	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
86¾	69¼	PaPL	pf8.40		12.		z120	70	d69	69	—1
105	90	PaPL	pf9.24		10.		z20	89	d89	89	—1
119¾	103½	PaPL	pf11.72		12.		z100	105	105	105	+1½
89½	72	PaPL	pf8.70		12.		z100	72	72	72	
35⅝	30½	Penwlt	2.20		7.0	6	13	31¼	31⅛	31⅜	
22¼	19¼	Penw	pf1.60		8.2		9	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
51⅛	26⅝	Pennzoil	2.58		5.1	8	960	51¼	49½	50¾	+1¼
94	80¼	Pennz	pf8.8		9.8		z600	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
16	9⅛	PeopDr	.24		1.9	7	22	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	31⅛	PeopGs	2.88		7.5	7	174	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
28½	21⅜	PepsiCo	1.14		4.5	9	945	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	23⅜	PerkinE	.52		1.4	13	1701	u34¼	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅜	Perlec			1.2	5	136	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
42	28	Petrie	1.40		4.9	4	284	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
27½	22⅜	Petrlm	s			12	227	27	27	27	
29	20⅝	PetRs	2.51e		9.0		38	28	27	27¾	+1
26½	19¼	PetRs	pf1.75		6.8		16	25¾	24⅝	25¼	+1¼
29	19	Pfizer	1.32		3.4	12	1634	u39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
32	19¾	PhlpID	1.20a		5.1	7	174	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
17⅜	13¼	PhlaEl	1.80		13.	7	358	14½	13⅝	14	
45	34⅝	PhlIE	pf4.40		12.		z270	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅜
50	36	PhlIE	pf4.68		12.		z100	37½	37½	37½	+1¼
93¼	67¾	PhlIE	pf8.75		13.		z410	68½	68¼	68⅛	—1½
84	64	PhlIE	pf7.85		12.		z70	64	64	64	
82¼	69¾	PhlIE	pf7.80		12.		z5200	63¼	62½	63⅛	+1
79½	59½	PhlIE	pf7.75		13.		x200	60½	59½	60	+ ½
30¼	19¾	PhilSub	1.10		3.8	9	106	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25		3.7	9	838	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	Philind	.32		.6	2	34	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10¾	8⅜	Philind	pf 1		11.		10	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
46¾	29½	PhilPet	1.48		3.0	8	797	u46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅜
28	8⅝	PiesAvi	.24		1.4	4	79	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
22	15⅜	PleNG	1.56a		8.3	8	45	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜+	⅛
16¾	6¼	Pier 1	.15e		.9	9	51	16½	16¼	16½	
41¼	32	Pilsbry	1.72		4.8	8	34	36	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
32¼	23¾	Pioner	s1.16		3.7	11	113	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
35½	21¾	PitnyB	1.48		5.1	7	201	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
33¼	24¾	PitsB	pf2.12		7.4		8	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	17	PittsTr	1.20		5.4	11	589	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
7⅝	5	PlanRac				7	59	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
22¼	16⅜	Plantrn	.16		.8	14	87	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
25⅜	10½	Playboy	.12		.8	15	88	15½	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
29¾	19½	Plessey	1.32a		5.7	8	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
34⅛	17	Pneumo	1		3.3	11	11	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b		1.1	13	426	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
56	22⅜	Polaroid	1		4.8	16	341	25	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
23	11⅜	Pndrosa	.40		3.2	4	84	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
38	23¾	PopTel	1.16		3.9	4	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞	
21¼	13¾	Portec	.80b		5.4	6	48	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
77	70½	Portr	pf5.50		7.2		z30	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
18¾	13	PortOE	1.20		12.	9	294	13¾	13¼	13¾	
25¾	20½	PorG	pf2.40		12.		6	20¾	20¾	20¾	
39	27½	Pottch	1.32		4.2	6	36	31¾	31½	31¾	
14⅜	11¾	PotmEl	1.40		12.	7	121	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
49	39	PotEl	pf4.50		11.		z120	48	39¼	39¼	
45½	32	PotEl	pf4.04		12.		z100	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
23⅜	22¼	Premlr	s			10	31	23¾	23	23⅛	
16	6¾	Presley	s.36i		4.5	3	102	8¼	8	8	
19⅜	14⅜	PrimeC	s		14		277	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	PrimMt	s		11		144	10¼	10	10	+ ¼
89¾	73½	ProctG	2.40		4.6	10	579	73¼	73¼	73½	
12	10¾	PrdRsh	s			8	76	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
28	18⅜	Proler	.75e		3.0	5	33	24⅝	23⅜	24⅜+	1
12	10¾	PrdRsh	s			8	76	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
28	18⅜	Proler	.75e		3.0	5	33	24⅝	23⅜	24⅜+	1
17¾	12⅜	PSvCol	1.60		12.	9	449	13⅜	13	13¼+	⅛
14¾	9	PSvInd	1.32		8.7	7	8	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
84⅝	68½	PSEG	pf8.52		11.		z40	67½	d67½	67½	—1
81½	66	PSEG	pf7.40		12.		z20	64	d64	64	—2
11¼	5½	Publick				73	794	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Pueblo			4	28	376	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	PrPlCm				4	494	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
17½	13⅜	PgSPL	1.64		12.	8	134	14	13¾	14	
41¾	29½	Pullmn	1.80		4.6	7	308	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅝
18½	14⅜	Purex	1.28		8.0	7	42	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
9¾	3½	PurinFa					109	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
35¼	23¾	Purolir	1.36		5.1	7	17	26¼	26½	26½	— ½
27¾	22	QuakO	1.40		5.2	6	274	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
18	13½	QuakSO	s.80		5.2	10	238	15⅝	15	15¼	
33	18¾	Quanex	s		4.4	8	21	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅞	Questor	.20		2.7	12	278	7¾	6⅞	7¾+	⅛
					1	—	R	—	—	—	
14⅜	9	RBInd	.28		2.9	6	60	9⅝	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
28¼	21½	RCA	1.60		7.2	7	1126	22½	21¾	22¼ +	⅜
41½	36	RCApf	3.50		9.5		z130	38	37	37	
62¾	48¼	RCA pf	4		7.8		5	51	50½	51	+1
12½	8½	RLC s	.48		4.6	5	59	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜+	⅜
13	8¼	RTE	.45		7.3	6	10	8⅜	8¼	8⅜ +	⅛
13⅜	10	RailsPur	.58		5.4	9	641	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
14¼	6¼	Ramad	.12e		1.3	19	1337	9¼	8⅝	9⅛ +	½
33	12¾	Ranco	.84		5.6	4	14	15¼	15⅛	15⅛ +	⅛
18¼	12⅜	RapAm	.60a		3.5	5	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	
27	21⅜	Rayfst	1.60b		7.1	5	22	22¼	22¼	22½	
21¾	12⅜	Raymdlnt	1		7.7	4	71	13¾	13⅜	13	— ¼
61¼	42½	Raythn	1.60		2.8	9	1173	56¾	55⅝	56½	+1
39¼	16⅜	ReadBof	1		2.5	14	1510	u40¼	39	40	+1
16⅜	10¾	RltRsf	1.63e		14.	7	28	11½	11¼	11¼	
8¼	-3⅜	Redmn	.14e		2.0	5	61	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
18¼	7½	ReeceCp	.60		7.3	6	4	8¼	8¼	8¼ +	⅛
33⅜	24½	ReevsB	2		7.5	4	16	27	26⅝	26¾ +	⅛
16½	10⅞	ReichCh	.24		6.5	11	30	17⅜	17¼	17⅜ +	⅛
70⅝	29¼	ReinEl	1.60		2.3	14	5	69½	69½	69½	
55⅜	31⅛	ReigCp	2		4.3	4	93	47	45½	47	+ ⅜
26	21⅜	ReigCp	pf 2.60		12.		6	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
27½	23¼	ReinIn	pf2.68		11.		12	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
9⅝	5⅛	RepAir	.20		3.4	5	182	6	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
30	14¼	RepCp	.60b		3.0	4	55	20¼	19¾	20¼ +	½
25⅜	13⅜	RepFnS	s 1		4.4	5	50	22¼	22½	22½ +	⅛
2¾	1⅝	RepMtg					24	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
37	22¼	ResStl	2		8.0	3	72	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
38	20⅝	ResTex	1		4.2	6	135	24¾	24	24	
22¼	9¼	ResvOil	.30		.9	15	1064	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
47⅛	19⅛	RsOil	pf1.75		3.8		75	46¾	46½	46½	
32⅜	20¼	RevcoD	.80		3.2	10	71	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	Revere				3	58	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
35⅞	44⅛	Revlon	1.56		3.3	11	405	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Reynldm	.60		4.5	6	40	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	Reynrd	.96		5.7	6	45	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
66⅜	54½	Reynln	4.20		6.6	6	444	64	63	64	+ ⅜
78½	60	ReyIn	pf2.25		3.1		1	73½	73½	73½	+1½
50¾	46	ReyIn	pf4.10		8.9		3	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
39¾	28¾	ReyMU	2.20		7.2	3	239	30⅝	30½	30¾ +	⅜
45	41¾	ReyM	pf2.32		5.7		5	41¾	41¾	41¾	
35	16⅜	RichCm	1.20		4.8	7	5	25	24¾	27¼	— ½
26	19¼	RichMer	1.20		5.1	7	436	23¾	23¼	23½	
18¾	15¼	RiegelT	1.60		9.6	5	x2	16⅝	16½	16¾ +	⅛
38¾	23⅜	RioGran	1		3.2	5	20	31¾	31¼	31¼ +	⅛
20	13¾	RioGr	pf .80		4.9		24	16⅜	16	16¼—	⅛
26½	18½	RiteAid	.65		2.7	9	377	24	23⅜	24 +	⅛
22¼	14⅛	Robshw	1.20		7.7	6	56	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
33⅜	24⅝	Robtsn	1.20		4.8	5	7	25	25	25	— ⅛
12	8¼	Robins	.40		4.4	9	248	9¼	8¾	9¼ +	⅛
28⅝	14½	RochG	1.48		9.9	7	25	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞ +	⅛
28⅜	16	RochTl	1.56		8.6	7	22	18¼	17⅝	18¼ +	⅛
19½	10⅜	Rockwr	1i			6	41	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
46⅜	32	Rockwl	2.60		6.1	6	58	42¾	42½	42½—	¼
114½	78¾	RkInt	pf4.75		4.6		3	103¾	103	103 —1½	
42¾	30½	RobinH	2		4.7	6	18	42¾	42¼	42¾ +	⅛
19¼	11¼	Rohrind				4	207	14¼	13¾	14¼ +	⅛
31¾	16¼	Rollins	.72		2.6	12	280	28¾	27½	27¾—	⅜
40	28⅝	Roinsn	s			.21	524	35¾	34⅝	35¾ +	⅜
4½	2⅜	Ronson					23	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Roper	s		.90	8.7	5	25	10¼	10¼	
20½	13¾	Rorer	.84		5.6	8	713	14⅝	14¼	14⅜ +	⅛
50	15	Rosario	.60		1.3	14	139	45	44⅜	44⅝—	⅛
18	11⅜	Rowan	1		4.5	14	97	14	13⅝	13⅝ +	⅛
18¼	11⅜	RC	1.04		8.2	17	63	12⅞	12¾	12⅞ +	⅛
80¾	58	RoyID	5.53e		7.3	4	504	76	75¼	75¾ +1½	
29	21¾	Rubbrm	.92		3.3	9	66	28¼	28	28¼ +	¼
11⅛	8¼	RussTog	.88		9.9	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25⅛	14⅜	RyanH	1.20		6.0	7	24	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛ +	⅛
27½	19½	RyderS	1b		4.6	6	17	21¼	21¼	21¼ +	⅛
					S	—	S	—	S	—	
10½	5⅜	SCA	.35f		4.9	8	192	7¾	7½	7½	
32	16⅜	SCM	.70		6.1	5	82	25¾	24⅝	24⅞ +	1
24¼	13¼	SPSTec	.64		2.7	6	52	24¼	23⅝	24 +	⅛
54	26	Sabine	.56		1.1	32	28	53	52½	53⅜—	⅛
25⅜	8¼	Safgdtn	.32		1.4	15	65	20⅜	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
44	34⅜	Safewy	2.60		7.2	6	106	36½	36	36¼ +

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
	9⅝	AAR .44	4.1	6	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
	3½	AAV .20	4.4	5	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
	7¼	APS .44	5.9	5	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
	1	ATI			2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	6⅛	AVC		7	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
	3⅝	AZL		11	67	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
	4¼	AZL pf .48	9.1		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
	6½	AbrdMf .40	3.6	8	20	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
	1¼	AcmePr			1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	2½	Action			23	3⅛	3	3⅛	
	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.5	7	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
	13¼	AdamR s.12	.8	15	18	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
	14⅝	AdobeO .20	.5	29	24	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
	1½	AegisCp		8	66	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	2⅛	Aeronca			7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4⅝	AfflHsp .28	6.4	9	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	5¼	AfterSix .32	6.0	9	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
	4⅛	AirExpr n		9	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
	4½	AlskAir .30r	5.9	9	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	AlbaW .10e	3.1	2	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
	5	Alcolac .18	1.8	9	5	10	10	10	
	5⅝	AlmySt .20r	2.8	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5½	Alphaln .70e	.7	12	9	14⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
	13-16	Altec		44	5	⅞	13-16	⅞	
	39	Alcoa pf3.75	9.6		z200	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
	16⅛	Amdhl .48	1.9	12	191	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ½
	8⅝	AmAgro s.20	2.1	9	30	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
	6⅛	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
	7⅛	ABusPd .44	4.1	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	1½	Alsraell s		1	125	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	6⅛	AMzeA .48	4.3	7	37	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
	6½	AMzeB .48	4.6	7	2	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
	33⅝	AmMfg 2e	2.8	10	4	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	
		AMdBld s		14	93	6½	6⅜	6½	
	8¼	AMotln .30	2.4	6	129	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
	23½	AmPetf 2.50	7.4	7	22	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
	7½	APrecs .40	4.6	6	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	5⅛	AScIE			30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
	10⅛	AmSeat .40	3.9		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	7⅛	AmTec .44	8.5	7	16	7⅝	7½	7½	
	9⅝	AngloC .20e	1.2	8	3520	16⅝	15	16½	—2¼
	7¼	Anthony .40	4.4	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	7½	ApIDta .16	1.8	12	6	9	8⅞	9	
	3½	ApldDev		17	80	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
	16⅜	AsstCd s.47			248	32⅜	30⅝	32	+ ⅜
	6⅛	ArrowA .20	3.1	4	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
	7⅛	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	1	7½	7½	7½	
	12	Asamer g.40			453	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
	⅜	AskinSvc			1	3	3	3	+ ¼
	6¼	Astrex		8	35	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅜
	4⅝	Atalnta .15e	2.7	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
	⅝	Atco Ind			2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	1⅝	AtlsCM .08e	2.8	7	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
	3½	AtlasCp wt			36	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	18½	Augat s .40	1.6	13	103	25⅝	25	25⅝	
	1⅜	AutoTrn			31	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
	1⅞	AutmRod			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	28⅝	AutoSw 1.20	3.1	18	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
	4⅛	AVEMC .40	4.2	8	16	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
	16½	Avondl 1.20	7.2	14	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
	1	BRT			17	1	1	1	
	2⅝	Baker .20	4.8		10	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
	17¼	Baldors .20	1.1	11	68	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Bangor wt			6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Banistr g.37t			46	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	1⅛	Barclay			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.5	15	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	BarnesE		18	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	Barnwl .20	1.6		18	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
	6	BarryR s.16	2.1	9	70	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	3¼	BarthS		31	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
	2½	Barfons			2	3	3	3	
	2⅝	BaruchF		33	373	u10⅝	9¼	10½	+1½
	15⅛	BnfStA s.40	2.0	5	5	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—
	17	BnfStB s.40	2.0	5	8	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
	2½	BergEnf		5	18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	6½	BergnB .24	2.7	6	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
	13¾	BrgB pf1.15	7.1		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	BernzO			8	2⅛	2	2	
	1⅛	Berven			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	2	BethCp		9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5⅝	Beverly .18e	2.3	9	227	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	BicPen .48	5.4	7	57	9	8⅞	8⅞	
	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.5	11	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
	17⅛	BlakMf 1b	5.7	6	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	6⅞	Blessng .54	6.8	4	2	8⅛	8	8	
	16¼	Blount .64	3.8	5	5	17	16¾	17	+ ½
	3⅝	BodinAp			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	9	BoltBer .40	2.9	27	38	14	14	14	
	14⅞	BowVall g.10			397	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
	4⅝	BowlA n .24	5.3	5	2	4½	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
	3	Bowmar		38	234	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅛	Bowne .60b	2.8	6	6	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
	6⅛	BrodfdN .36	2.6	7	56	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
	3½	Branch .20	5.7	4	18	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
	5¼	Braniff wt			3	6	6	6	
	13	Brascan 1a	5.4	5	47	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
	22½	BraunE 1.40	6.2	9	x1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	7⅞	Breeze .57t	5.4	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
	3½	BroDart .28	5.3	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅛	BrodySe			5	2	2	2	
	10½	BrooksP s.40	3.1	6	23	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
	1	BrownCo wt			151	u 9	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
	27⅛	BrnFA 1.16	3.6	10	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
	27⅛	BrnFB 1.16	3.4	11	82	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
	4	BrnF pf .40	10.		6	4	4	4	
	3¼	Buildex		4	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅞	Burgess			10	2	2	2	
	9	Burnsln .60	4.3	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
	10⅛	CK Pet .16	.9	25	75	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	
	5⅝	CDI		5	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
	6½	CHB Fd .57t	8.3	5	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.4	6	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	CRS .36	3.5	5	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	3¼	CagleA .05e	1.3	3	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
	17	Caldor s		9	63	u19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
	27¼	CalPIC 2	5.3	5	13	38	37	38	+1¼
	13⅞	Camco .30	1.1	10	48	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Campnll n		2	47	5	5	5	
	4	CmpChb s			41	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
	6⅝	CdnHmst g			107	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
	6	CdnMarc s.46		7	x67	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
	13½	CdnMer g			62	20⅛	19	19⅝	+1
	14⅝	CdnOcc s.24	.7		43	36	33⅝	35	+2½
		CdnOcc wt			18	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	
	54	CdSupO g			37	u177	169	174	+6
	2⅞	CapitlFd .20	6.7	5	20	3	3	3	
	2⅞	Caressa .05e	1.7	6	27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	21⅞	Carnat 1.58	6.3	7	477	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
	17⅛	CareEn s		9	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
	47⅛	CarolPL pf 5	11.		z10	46⅛	d46⅛	46⅛	—1⅝
	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.3	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	14⅛	CastlAM 1b	6.4	4	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Cavitrn .10e	.9	88	11	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
	30⅝	CenM pf3.50	11.		z190	32⅝	32	32	
	5⅝	CentSe .70e	11.		46	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
	3½	CtryFa .05e	.9	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	14	Canvill 1.20	5.9	6	80	20⅝	20	20½	+1
	3⅝	Cetec .12	2.7	7	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	6⅛	ChadMl .60	9.2	5	14	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
	1	ChampHo			250	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
	13⅝	ChartM s		4	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	18⅜	ChiefDv g s			495	28	26¼	28	+2
	6	ChitinCp .30	4.6	5	3	6½	6½	6½	
	14⅝	CircleK 1.10	5.8	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	7½	Citation .56	6.4	5	13	8½	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
	10⅝	CityGas .92	4.2	9	11	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
	3	Clabir .18	4.4	12	29	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅝	Clarmt .30e	2.6		5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.4	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅝	Clausng s.88	5.3	7	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅝	Clopay .32	4.1	12	23	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	2⅜	CohenHat		9	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	2⅞	Cohu .16e	3.5	7	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅛	Colemn .92	6.3	6	89	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
	4⅝	ColCml		68	56	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	7	Colwell .60	3.8	18	11	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
	25⅛	Cominco 3			44	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	ComAll .50	2.4	7	5	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
	9⅞	ComMtl .60b	2.6	4	69	24	21¾	23½	+2½
	24	ComdInt s		18	108	37½	36	36	—1½
	1½	ComdrCp		14	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
	6⅛	Compo s .20	2.9	7	22	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
	4	CompuD		5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅛	Complnv		6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	11⅛	Conchm .80	5.4	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	2½	ConcrdF			12	2½	d 2⅜	2½	
	8⅛	Condec .30t	2.6	11	4 94	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
	5	ConrHm 1.53t	15.	4	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
	18⅛	Conrock .98a	3.6	7	6	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
	6¼	ConsOG			137	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+1
	3⅛	ContMtl		5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	5¼	Cookln .20e	3.1	6	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
	2⅝	CoopJr			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	13	CoreLb .28	1.1	21	33	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
	14¼	Cornlius .80	5.1	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	Cramer			8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	9⅛	CrestOil s.16	.8	40	137	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
	21	Crompt 1.80	5.9	4	15	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.5	9	78	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
	30⅛	CwnCP s.80	1.9	3	371	41⅝	39⅝	41⅛	+2
	3½	CrownC .20	5.3	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	11½	CrutcR .36	2.4	29	33	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.4	17	168	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
	13⅝	CubicCp .60	4.1	5	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅛	Curtice 1.10b	5.3	6	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
	1½	Cyprus			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	12⅛	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		— D—D—D —							
	3⅛	DCL		7	219	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2⅛	DWG .29t	11.	6	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅛	DamonC		7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7⅝	Damson			380	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
	5⅝	DataAc n		6	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.7	13	81	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
	9	DayMn .75e	4.6	9	30	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅝	DelLabs .48	3.4	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅝	DelhiO .10e	.4	26	263	25⅝	23⅝	25¼	+2⅝
	7	DellwdF .68	4.9	18	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	10⅛	DevCpA		3	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
	14½	DevonGp s		4	z2750	18⅝	18	18⅛	
	2⅛	Dialcon		35	256	u 8	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅞
	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.7	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	1	Diodes			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	DisFab		6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	29	DomeP g s			761	40⅝	40⅝	40½	+ ⅛
	19⅝	DomIr g1.80a			10	20	20	20	— ⅛
	17½	DorcGs n.20	.8	9	573	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
		DohtyB n.30b	4.1	7	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	6½	Downey s.32	4.0	4	38	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
	16⅛	DrexUt 1.68	9.4		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	8	DrivHarr		7	40	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
	7	DrFair .40	4.3	19	21	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
	1⅛	Duploo .09e	8.5	6	27	1⅛	d1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
	15½	DplxPd 1	4.3	4	8	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
	9	DurTst .40a	3.9	10	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
	3	Dynlcln		47	204	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
	14⅝	Dyneer s		7	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —							
	3½	EAC .36	8.0	13	2	4½	4½	4½	
	9⅝	EECO .28	1.8	11	26	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
	12⅛	EarthRes 1	3.9	6	391	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	15⅝	EstnCo 1.20	7.6	5	x2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Edmos			14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	12⅛	EDO s		8	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	7	Ehren .10a	1.3		13	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
	2⅛	ElAudD		32	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
	15⅛	Electrsp 1	4.8	7	28	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
	23⅛	ElecAm 1.40	5.0	5	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Elsinor n		18	708	12	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
	6⅛	EmrRd		8	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅝	EngyRs .24	2.2	21	65	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
	2⅛	Ero Ind			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅝	3⅛	EtzLav .20e	3.2	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr .40	3.1	8	x15	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
		— F—F—F —							
16⅝	7⅛	FPA .40	3.2	2	7	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
6⅝	3½	FSF Ind .12	2.9		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	Fabind s.40	3.7	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
2	11-16	FairfNob			1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅝	8⅞	FannyF .38e	2.7	4	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅝	8⅛	FayDrg .24b	2.3	7	21	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
19½	13⅝	FedMart .30t			13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	FedRt 1.40	9.6	17	9	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	FedRes		22	148	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
43⅞	20	Felmnt .25	.6	19	75	43	42	43	+ ⅜
7	3⅝	Fidelco		5	11	4½	4½	4½	
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			1	3	3	3	
15⅝	8⅝	FischrP 1t	11.	8	18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅝	15⅝	FitchGE 2	11.	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	Flagg		16	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	FlenEnt		41	50	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅜
29	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	20	105	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	7⅛	FlaRck .22e	1.5	9	54	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	10	FlowGen		15	44	23	22	22⅞	
13¼	10⅛	Flowers .46	4.1	7	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		17	62	u24	22⅝	24	+2
7⅝	4½	Foodrm .50	10.	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6	FooteM .45e	5.8	11	4	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
63	56	FordCan g5a			z10	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	—1
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.7	14	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	ForestLab			15	11	10⅛	11	+ ½
13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt .06e	.6	43	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Franks .36	4.4	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Frtedm .24b	3.8	3	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	3⅝	FriendFr			250	2	5	4⅝	5 + ¼
13	7⅛	Frionas .48	5.3	3	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅝	5½	Frischs .20b	5.8	4	5	6	6	6	
15⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.6	5	15	12½	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —							
3	1⅛	GlExpl		6	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	2⅛	GIT			9	2⅝	d 2¼	2½	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	GRI .30	7.7	23	52	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GTI			12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Galaxy .56l	1.4	4	14	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Garan .80	8.8	5	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅝	15½	GatLlet .40b	1.5	14	87	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1	Gaynor			1	1	1	1	— ⅛
26	17⅛	GelmSc n		16	12	19	18½	18½	— ½
5	3	GnEmp .32b	8.0	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp			290	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2	GnHous		3	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Genisco		8	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.4	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .28	.5	15	60	38⅝	36⅛	38⅛	+1⅝
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	6.3	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	GntYell g.65e		8	29	10⅝	10	10⅝	
15½	5	Glasrock .10	.6	25	29	u15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
34⅝	21⅛	Glatfltr 1.20	4.5	5	34	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
32⅝	18⅛	Glnmr .88b	3.3	7	9	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Globeln .70	7.5	13	12	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.7	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1	Glover			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	12½	GldNugt .88l	.4	39	414	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	GoldWH .64	7.1	6	18	9	9	9	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Goldfield			58	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	GoodLS			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.6	7	6	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
13	8⅛	GrndCK .50	5.6	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	6⅛	GranerA		75	64	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅛	GtAmInd		4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	4⅛	GtBasinP		114	207	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	19⅛	GtLkCh .32	.9	15	12	36⅝	36¼	36½	
3⅛	1⅛	Greenmn		73	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	GREIT .48	4.1	18	15	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17	GrossT 1.44	6.4	7	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
27⅝	14⅛	Guilford .88	3.2	3	57	u28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	27½	GlfCan g1.60			1147	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+1⅝
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm		7	73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— H—H—H —							
22½	9⅛	HallsM .90	4.5	7	21	20	19⅝	20	
7⅛	4⅛	Hampin .65t	14.	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	HanSeRt			4	6	6	6	
34⅝	22⅛	Harland 1	3.2	19	48	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
4	2⅛	Harvey		2	15	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Hasbro .05l		6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Hastlng .60	5.3	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	3½	HawalA		1	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	HlthCh		20	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	HelthM .30	3.9	4	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
10⅛	7⅛	HeinWr .39e	5.0	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Helnick .10	1.2	14	82	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	HelmMtg			103	2	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	6	HIGInc .06r	.9	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	HlShear .40	2.9	5	7	14⅛	14	14	
18⅛	8⅝	Hiptrnic .28	1.7	13	84	u11⅝	10⅝	11½	+1
4⅝	3⅛	Hofman .20	6.2	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6	HollyCp		13	83	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.1	6	6	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	HornHar		18	40	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
14	8½	HospMt .60	6.2	16	116	10	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	10.	117	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
8½	5	HousRon .50b	8.7	3	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	HousVl		8	39	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15	HouOM .88	4.0	13	908	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
22½	17½	HouO pf1.69	8.3		42	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ½
31	7⅛	HowelC .40	1.3	6	88	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Howell .10e	2.0	24	49	5	5	5	
33⅝	24	HubellA 1.56	5.5	7	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
34	23⅛	HubellB 1.56	5.5	7	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	Hubbl pf2.06	9.1		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10½	HockMf .32a	1.8	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn		4	49	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
79⅛	37	HudBO g 2			24	74⅝	72½	74½	+1½
66⅝	30	HuskyO g 1			24	62⅝	61⅛	62⅝	+1⅝
		— I—I—I —							
14½	7⅛	ICM .50e	3.6	16	12	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	IFS Ind .18	3.1	5	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.2	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1	⅜	ITI			23	1	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16
2 5-16	1 9-16	ImpGp .12e	6.9	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Imperlnd s		3	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39⅝	18⅝	ImpOilA g1.20			516	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅝	InflightSv			46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅛	Instron .40	2.1	5	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1½	1	InstrSys		17	322	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		9	32	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			1480	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	IntBnkat		5	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	IntCtrls a		8	37	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	IntProt .30	6.0	3	39	5⅝	5	5	
1⅜	⅝	IntStrtch			14	1	1	1	
3½	1⅛	InvestFla			8	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Ionics		70	5	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
34½	11½	IronBrd .36	3.0	7	45	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	2	5	4⅝	5	
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.9	7	x6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Jensen 1.50t	28.	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetero .05e	1.3	11	52	4	4	4	
4½	1⅛	Jetronic		5	21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	9.3	48	51	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	2⅝	JuniperP		66	203	11	10⅝	10⅝	
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	7	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
8½	3⅛	KTelln .30e	4.8	7	29	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ½
5⅝	5⅛	Kallstad n		14	35	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
1½	⅛	KaneMil wt			22	3-16	3-16	3-16	
47½	37½	KnGs pf4.50	12.		z20	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3½	KapokT		16	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅛	8½	KenaiCp		18	989	19⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Kenwin .60	5.2	5	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	6.7	4	4	4½	4½	4½	
12½	8⅝	Key Ph n		59	186	u13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	KinArk		10	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.9	5	34	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	17⅛	KirbyEx		9	7	35⅛	35	35¼	+ ¼
3	2	KleerVu		18	1	2	2	2	
11⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts			33	9½	8⅝	9¼	+1⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Knogo n		9	53	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	KuhnStr		3	1	4	4	4	
		— L—L—L —							
5⅛	3	LSB .23t	5.6	8	29	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	LaMaur .20	4.2	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	LaPat			12	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	LafyRad			30	1⅝	1½	1½	
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			31	3 5-16	3¼	3 5-16	+1-16
11	4⅛	Landmk		80	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	5⅛	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅝	LazKap n.40	3.0	6	38	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+1
6⅛	2¼	LeisureT		3	27	3	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	10.	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	3⅝	LincAm		10	12	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	LloydsE			54	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Lodge .08e	3.0	7	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.3	10	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
37⅝	11⅛	LoewT wt			223	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅝
17	9⅛	Logicon		8	4	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	LaGenS 1.05	4.4	6	7	24	24	24	+ ⅛
28⅝	26⅝	LouisCa 1.64	6.1	5	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	LundyEl		7	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Lydall .70	8.8	6	10	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LynchCp			11	4	3⅝	3⅝	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Macks .20	3.9	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1⅛	Macrod		28	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	17	MePS 1.84	10.	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
16¼	7½	Mngood		15	4	15½	15	15	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	ManrC .40	5.5	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
1 15-16	⅝	Marindq		6	64	1⅝	1 1-16	1⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		20	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	MrshF		1	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Marshln		17	91	u12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1
11⅛	9⅛	MartPr .48	4.3	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13½	8⅝	Masind .20	2.0		42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Masters		4	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
36⅝	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.6	16	26	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	9½	Matrix s		14	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MaulTec .14	3.3	85	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	3⅛	McCulO		7	1487	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McKeon		2	1	3	3	3	
23½	14⅛	Means 1.20	7.2	6	42	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Medalst .56	5.5	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	MedainGp		15	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	MedfaG .72	3.1	7	84	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.3	11	138	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Megalnt .28	3.2	3	218	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	MEMCo 1	7.5	6	6	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .58b	5.4	4	18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12	6½	MetPro .15	1.6	8	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Metex .40	3.8	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
37⅝	19¼	Metpth .32	1.5	20	35	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Metrocar		26	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	MichGen		14	38	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	5	MchSug .48	3.9	7	79	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Micklbry .16	3.1	14	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	6	MidldCo .30	3.2	4	13	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	MidlGls .40b	4.0	6	14	10	9⅝	10	
8	2⅝	MissnIT		7	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
28½	20	MitchlE s.20	.8	14	441	26½	25⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	2.8	6	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	MonMg .44	8.8	5	2	5	5	5	
19⅝	12⅝	Moog .40b	2.8	10	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.0	4	32	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	MottSM .20	2.4	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅝	Movielab .52t	10.	5	67	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.5	9	19	13⅝	13⅝	13	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Napco .20	1.5	8	147	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Nards .24	2.8	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	NCnvSt n.50	3.7	9	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	NatEdu .48t	6.0	5	22	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ½
20⅝	12⅛	NIHHE		8	6	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
6⅝	1⅛	NKinney			139	5½	5	5½	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	4⅝	NtPatent			160	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ¼
7⅝	5	NtSecR .48	8.1	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e	4.4		19	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	6.9	10	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	NestLM .05e	1.4	32	36	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
28½	17⅝	NHamp .80a	4.1	6	7	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrla .06e	3.4	9	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	10⅛	NMxAr .30e	1.6	47	5	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	NPlnRt s.84	9.2	10	13	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅛	NProc .55e	8.2	7	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
29⅛	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.9	10	24	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.8		13	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅛	Newcor s.56	4.4	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.6	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3½	Nolex		13	21	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
13	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	13.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	57	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
23⅝	14	NoARoy .24	1.5	5	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
17	7⅛	NoCdO g		26	323	17	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	NoelBk n1.08	9.8	5	4	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
46½	40⅝	NIPS pf4.25	11.		z50	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		7	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Numac g.07l			220	38⅝	37	37⅝	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
9⅝	2⅝	OEA .20e	2.9	13	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.9	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	6.4	7	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
18	5⅝	Ollalnd .40e	4.6	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14	7½	OrloleH .40a	4.2	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅛	Ormond		7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.6	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OverSSec			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	1⅛	OxfordFt		9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.1	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind			94	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15	11⅛	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		1	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
13⅝	10	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		2	10⅝	10	10⅝	
14	10⅛	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
14	10	PGEpfE 1.25	11.		11	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	11.		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		233	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		6	21½	21½	21½	
29⅝	21	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		22	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ¼
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	11.		10	10	10	10	
25⅛	19⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		8	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
21⅝	16	PGEpfQ 2	12.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	12.		18	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅛	PGEpfI 1.09	12.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47	34	PacLt pf4.50	12.		z150	38	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.6	11	8	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	PacScle .40	3.6	6	37	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	PageP g n			270	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.4	15	12	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
2	1⅛	PalomrF			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n		23	682	23	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅛	11	PorkCh .60a	3.7	5	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	ParkEl		8	18	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.5	10	46	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ½
14	6½	Patagon		5	60	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32b	3.3	6	x2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			55	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ¼
20⅝	10½	PenEM .80a	4.6	6	7	17½	17⅝	17½	
16⅛	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	8.3	5	2	14½	14⅛	14½	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .55t	18.	8	70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	7.7	10	5	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
1½	1	Pentron		8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.5	5	20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	11	PepCom .80	5.1	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	9½	Perini .40	3.1	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16	13⅛	PetLew s		13	726	u16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD .68r	9.4	3	7	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Phoenix			43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	7⅛	PicNPay .32	2.4	7	3	13½	13½	13½	
6⅝	3⅝	PlonrSys		7	45	4	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	PlonTx .20l			12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PltWVa .56	11.	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅝	21	PitDM 1.40	4.6	4	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
38½	24⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.2	7	2	31½	31½	31½	
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzaln n		7	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
37	21⅝	PlacrDv g1a			2	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	PlantInd		24	283	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	5.2	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PlymR A			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	15⅝	PneuSc 1	6.3	6	z100	16	16	16	+ ¼
2	⅝	Polaron		3	19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp n .50	3.2	7	38	16	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅛	12⅝	PrairieO g		21	35	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1½
14⅝	10⅛	PrattLmb 1.10	9.4	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6.0	7	6	5⅛	5	5	
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.5	8	38	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Preston g.90		6	28	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	10½	PrpCT 1.34e	8.4	12	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12½	9⅝	ProvGas .92	9.2	6	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	PaSP pfC2.34	12.		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH s .32	3.0	2	8	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	PuntaG		5	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	QuoIInn n.40e	6.0	2	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		— R—R—R —							
4⅝	2⅛	REDM		5	2	4	4	4	
3½	1⅛	RET			32	3⅝	3	3	
18	9	RHMed .20r	1.3	9	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	RSC .18	3.3	13	7	3	3	3	
8	5	Rason .10e	2.0	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅝	RnchEx .30e	1.6	8	30	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	11⅛	RangrO g			473	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ½
4	1⅛	RapAm wt			199	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2	RothP			28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	13½	Raylnd .40	2.0	13	41	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Reading		6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅛	14⅝	REInv 1.60	8.7	9	40	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ½
12⅝	9½	RlincT 1.40	14.	4	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT		11	3	4½	4½	4½	
17	8⅛	RegalB .72	5.0	7	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.5	6	59	22	21⅝	22	
9⅝	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.0	3	4	6½	6	6	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	RNY pf2.12	11.		2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	ReshCot .24	1.7	9	51	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
54⅝	20½	ResrtA		4	646	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
22⅝	11⅛	Resrt wt			62	14⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
83⅝	27	ResrtB		5	z600	38½	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RestAsoc		6	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	RexNoro		7	3	6	6	6	
24⅛	14⅝	RiotOil n		14	45	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4	RiblelP .12	2.9	3	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Richton .44	9.8	23	28	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
61⅝	27½	RileyCo		11	22	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
34⅛	21⅛	RioAlgo g1.50			44	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Robnich			44	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Roblin .12	2.0	5	2	6	6	6	
15⅛	10	Rockway 1b	8.3	5	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	13	52	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	RoncoT		21	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	RoyPalm			9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8	7	Rudick .43e	5.8	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Rusco			13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp		4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	10	Russell .48	4.6	4	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —							
12⅛	8⅛	SGL .30b	3.2	5	18	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	SMD		4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.7	9	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SCarlo			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
79½	61	SDgo pf7.80	13.		z300	62	62	62	— ½
72	55	SDgo pf7.20	12.		z350	59	59	59	+3
25	18⅝	SDgo pf2.47	13.		12	19½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27	20⅝	SDgo pf2.68	13.		3	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	SFrRE 1.76	8.4	14	3	21	21	21	
3	7-16	SFRE wt			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	SchelbE .56	11.	20	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	Schmult 1a	5.4	4	x15	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
9⅝	2⅛	Schiller		7	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.3	7	4	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	SciMot .10	3.2	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Scope .65	1.5	7	3	u44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅜
59	20⅝	ScurryR g		18	15	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1
28⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.3	3	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5	Sealctro .94t	7.7	6	38	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Seaport			1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	SearsInd		6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		22	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	5.4	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Semtch .20b	3.6	9	10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Servo			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	SetonCo .58b	3.8	4	3	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ShaerS .40e	6.4	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	7½	Sharon s .50	4.9	6	106	u10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
6⅝	4⅝	Shawln .48	8.4	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ShelIrR		4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Showbt 1	.52	6	10	19⅝	19	19⅝	
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln .30	1.1	13	45	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
8⅝	6⅛	Slfco s .28	3.9	6	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
20½	10	Slgma .40	3.6	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Sikes A .45e	6.9	3	16	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
22	10⅛	Siliclnc .10e	.5	6	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst		41	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		13	102	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	SonderB .40	1.4	9	47	u28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5⅝	SorgPap .33e	3.1	3	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.6	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	SCEd pf1.06	11.		12	9⅝	d 8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
13	9	SCEd pf1.08	12.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	11.		15	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.3		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
93	85⅛	SCEd pf8.54	9.7		25	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		14	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	SCEd pf2.21	11.		17	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
86⅝	64	SCEd pf7.58	12.		2	66	65	65	—4
99⅝	75½	SCEd pf8.70	12.		1	72	d72	72	—3½
108	77	SCEd pf8.96	11.		21	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	SwFlBk .50	6.5	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SwFlB pf2.16	9.5		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	9	SpeclfyR		5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.2	4	60	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Spectro .19t	3.7		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SpedOP .20r	4.8	7	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.0	7	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Splentex .24	4.7	8	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	6	StdMetl		176	109	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅝
33	28½	StdShr 1.22t	4.4	6	5	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Stanse .20	3.4	7	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Stanwd		4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			22	1⅝	1½	1½	
11	4⅝	StarrtHo .30	6.5	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.4	4	3	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	StepnCh .92	4.3	7	11	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	1	SterlEl		5	33	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅛	StrutW .20b	1.6	18	11	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.7	6	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	3⅝	SunCity1 .25	6.9	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Sunalr .60	6.5	5	49	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	15½	Sundnc .16b	.4		673	u45	42½	44⅝	+2⅝
12⅛	5⅛	Suplnd s .25	4.3	4	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.7	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅝	29⅝	Suprn s .24	.6	26	115	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Susqueh		7	111	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
10½	8⅛	Susqh pf 1	12.		1	8½	8½	8½	
7⅛	3⅝	Synloy .30b	5.5	10	28	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	3.1	18	611	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
24⅛	18⅛	Sysco s .40	2.0	7	12	20⅛	20	20⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	SystEng		11	240	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	SysPln .20	4.8	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5⅝	TEC .40	6.8	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	TFI		5	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	TabPd .20	1.4	6	12	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
10	5½	Tannet .28b	4.9	4	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Tasty 1.20b	11.		1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	TechSym		10	46	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	4	TechOp		9	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅛	1⅝	TechTp .52t	24.		45	2⅝	2	2⅛	
62½	22	TelonR		54	12	56⅝	56½	56½	— ⅜
32	15⅝	Telflex .40	1.6	10	32	25	23⅝	25	+1
22⅛	12⅛	Telscl .60	4.2	9	53	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Tenna			3	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅛	Tensor		3	5	2½	2½	2½	
9	4⅝	TerraC .10l			81	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅝	TetraT			4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	TextAir .16	1.9	7	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Thorofar .04e	1.1	6	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ThreeD .20b	4.4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	
7½	3	Tidwell		4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.4	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	TolEd pf4.25	13.		z250	34	d33	34	+ ⅜
77	63½	TolEd pf7.76	12.		z10	65	65	65	+ ½
17⅝	10⅛	TorInCp .80	6.0	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅝	TotlPet g.32			326	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	TotPet wt			145	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry		9	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n		41	24	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.5		60	11⅛	11	11	
7	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.7	9	6	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.8	7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7	TriSM .80	8.3	4	12	u 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	9⅛	TriaCp .20	1.5	9	29	14	13	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	TrltnOG n			194	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ½
10⅝	6⅛	TubaMx s		12	604	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	4.6	7	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		— U—U—U —							
5⅝	3⅛	UIP .24	4.7	8	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	UNA .20	4.0	3	77	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	URS .40b	5.6	8	23	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Unimax pf			1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	UAirPd .64b	4.0	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	UnCosF .66a	5.1	7	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.3	38	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	5	URepln .23r	6.3		21	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	USAir wt			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	27⅝	USAir pf 3	10.		1	29	29	29	
16⅛	9⅝	USFltr .36	2.9	7	192	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	UnRltT .87e	9.4	11	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
⅛	1-64	UnRltT wt			60	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium			3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	13½	USRbR 1a	5.9	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	UnlvClg .05	.7	5	18	7	7	7	
19⅝	11⅛	UnlvRs .32	1.7	18	59	u19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	9	UnlvRu .72	8.0	6	18	9	9	9	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
16	7⅛	Valmac .80	9.8		17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Valspar .36	4.6	6	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	ValueL .06e	2.2		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Verit		5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	16½	VermtA .32b	1.7	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	5	Vernitrn .10	1.5	5	64	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	3	Veritple		4	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅛	Viatech			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	Vishay		7	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	VisualG .16	3.6	8	23	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	VolMer .12e	2.7	4	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Vaplex .52	5.5	4	15	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	VulcCp .20a	3.6	4	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02l		53	41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	6½	Wackht .40b	5.7	6	29	7	6⅝	7	
3⅝	2⅛	WadelEq			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.5	42	673	u24½	22⅝	23½	+1
18⅛	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	27	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	18	Walco .80b	4.0	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	WalkS .12	2.9	13	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	17	Wang B s.16	.6	21	421	u28	27	27½	+ ¾
25⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	21	91	u27	25⅝	26⅝	+1¼
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.1	3	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	1½	WshHm		5	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅛	WshPst s.36	1.8	7	69	21⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.9	14	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Watsco .30	5.0	7	1	6	6	6	
19⅝	14⅛	Wlthfrd n		13	81	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
19½	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.7	7	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	Welbrn g s.70	3.5		315	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
38⅝	12⅝	WstFln .52	2.2	3	54	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
15½	9¼	WPacRR n		2	33	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny .20	2.0		92	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅝	Whitehall		7	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Wichita .45l	3.9	38	117	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+1
2⅛	1½	WillcxG n		2	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	9⅝	Wmhous .60	3.3	11	32	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
50⅛	42⅝	WlsP pf 4.50	11.		z20	42⅝	d42⅛	42⅛	— ½
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm n .60	7.5	4	3	8	8	8	
11½	5	WkWear .40	3.8	6	68	10⅝	9⅝	10½	+1⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Wrathr .05e	.3	76	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	WrlghtH g			52	1⅝	1 1-16	1 1-16	1-16
17⅛	11	Wynns s .48	3.7	6	37	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72	5.8	6	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅞	2	Xonics			29	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	5.3	3	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

Chicago Futures

November 15, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	4.39½	4.39½	4.31½	4.33½	—.09
Mar	4.60	4.60	4.52½	4.54½	—.08¼
May	4.64	4.65	4.58	4.59¾	—.07½
Jul	4.55	4.56½	4.51½	4.54	—.04½
Sep	4.64½	4.66½	4.62½	4.64½	—.05
Dec	4.77½	4.80	4.77	4.78½	—.04½

Sales Wed. 20,759.
Total open interest Wed. 57,091, off 320 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.74	2.74	2.69½	2.71¾	—.03½
Mar	2.91	2.91	2.86¾	2.88¾	—.02½
May	3.01½	3.01¾	2.98¼	3.01¼	—.01½
Jul	3.08	3.08½	3.05	3.07½	—.01¼
Sep	3.10½	3.11½	3.07½	3.11¼	—.01¼
Dec	3.14	3.14¼	3.11½	3.14	—.01½

Sales Wed. 53,341.
Total open interest Wed. 181,302, off 852 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.70	6.76½	6.67	6.76	+.04¾
Jan	6.90½	6.94	6.85½	6.93½	+.03
Mar	7.14	7.17½	7.09	7.17	+.03½
May	7.30	7.37	7.27	7.36½	+.04
Jul	7.45	7.51½	7.42	7.51½	+.03¾
Aug	7.53	7.57	7.49	7.57	+.03
Sep	7.56	7.58½	7.54½	7.58½	+.00½
Nov	7.62½	7.65½	7.60½	7.64	—.02

Sales Wed. 30,987.
Total open interest Wed. 119,826, up 319 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	192.00	196.80	192.00	195.90	+3.30
Jan	195.00	197.90	195.00	197.70	+2.20
Mar	195.50	200.40	197.50	200.40	+2.20
May	199.50	202.50	199.50	202.30	+2.50
Jul	203.00	205.30	202.40	205.30	+2.50
Aug	204.00	207.00	204.00	207.00	+3.20
Sep	205.70	208.00	205.70	208.00	+2.30
Oct	207.50	209.00	207.50	209.00	+1.70
Dec	209.00	211.50	209.00	211.30	+1.30

Sales Wed. 9,989.
Total open interest Wed. 54,683, up 51 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	26.45	26.70	26.30	26.42	— .30
Jan	26.30	26.35	26.00	26.12	— .26
Mar	26.02	26.10	25.86	25.94	— .22
May	26.10	26.15	25.85	26.00	— .20
Jul	26.25	26.25	26.00	26.13	— .17
Aug	26.30	26.30	26.10	26.20	— .10
Sep	26.20	26.35	26.20	26.27	— .06
Oct	26.30	26.40	26.25	26.30	— .07
Dec	26.60	26.60	26.40	26.43	— .12
Jan	26.50	26.50	26.42	26.42	— .13

Sales Wed. 11,192.
Total open interest Wed. 67,694, up 1,100 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	1.48¾	1.49	1.46¼	1.46¾	—.02¼
Mar	1.63	1.63	1.60½	1.61	—.02¼
May	1.69½	1.70¼	1.68¼	1.69	—.02
Jul	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.73½	—.01½
Sep	.	.	.	1.77	—.01

Sales Wed. 815.
Total open interest Wed. 5,766, up 25 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	72.00	72.20	70.40	71.22	— .15
Jan	73.40	73.80	72.60	72.95	+ .03
Feb	74.40	74.50	72.20	73.97	+ .55
Apr	74.90	75.00	73.30	74.57	+ .82
Jun	75.82	75.82	74.55	75.32	+ .75
Aug	73.90	74.25	73.25	73.75	+ .50

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	72.90	73.00	72.00	72.50	+ .38
Dec	73.60	73.70	73.50	73.50	+ .30

Est. sales 27,441; sales Wed. 22,934.
Total open interest Wed. 60,607, up 241 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	82.90	82.90	81.80	81.95	+ .35
Jan	87.88	87.95	86.90	87.10	— .10
Mar	88.70	88.82	87.60	88.40	+ .58
Apr	88.75	88.95	87.85	88.62	+ .65
May	88.60	88.85	87.85	88.55	+ .65
Aug	87.80	87.80	87.00	87.50	+ .20
Sep	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	.
Oct	.	.	.	86.40	.

Est. sales 2,326; sales Wed. 1,871.
Total open interest Wed. 12,398, off 27 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	41.65	41.65	40.55	41.22	— .43
Feb	43.35	43.35	42.15	42.82	— .55
Apr	41.12	41.15	40.10	40.55	— .57
Jun	44.60	44.60	43.55	44.30	— .20
Jul	45.85	45.85	44.80	45.10	— .25
Aug	44.70	45.00	43.90	44.25	.
Oct	44.20	44.20	42.65	43.00	— .57
Dec	44.95	44.95	44.35	44.25	— .02
Feb	45.10	45.10	45.10	45.10	+ .25

Est. sales 8,712; sales Wed. 7,417.
Total open interest Wed. 27,500, off 63 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	55.90	55.90	53.62	53.62	—2.00
Mar	56.60	56.60	53.90	53.90	—2.00
May	57.30	57.30	55.15	55.15	—2.00
Jul	58.60	58.60	56.10	56.10	—2.00
Aug	57.00	57.00	54.77	54.77	—2.00

Est. sales 5,788; sales Wed. 4,488.
Total open interest Wed. 22,982, up 244 from Tues.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	43.00	43.40	42.85	43.25	.
Dec	42.60	42.90	42.30	42.50	.
Jan	44.30	44.45	44.30	44.40	+ .20
Feb	44.92	44.95	43.40	44.30	— .55
Mar	44.90	44.97	44.25	44.58	— .22
Apr	.	.	.	44.50	.

Sales Wed. 146.
Total open interest Wed. 1,080, off 31 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	57.00	57.00	56.50	56.50	— .50
Dec	61.35	61.60	61.00	61.50	+ .25
Jan	58.55	58.60	58.00	58.50	+1.50

Est. sales 41; sales Wed. 34.
Total open interest Wed. 251, up 5 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	243.00	244.00	235.20	237.10	—3.00
Jan	220.00	220.60	214.30	214.50	—4.50
Mar	213.50	214.50	209.70	209.70	—2.90
May	212.80	213.20	209.10	209.90	—2.30
Jul	211.30	211.30	207.50	208.50	—1.70
Sep	208.50	208.50	206.30	206.30	—1.40

Est. sales 3,556; sales Wed. 3,294.
Total open interest Wed. 10,494, off 155 from Tues.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	182.00	182.00	179.20	180.30	— .70
Jan	186.00	186.80	183.50	184.10	—1.50
Mar	189.00	189.30	186.10	187.10	—1.40
May	191.00	191.20	188.50	189.80	—1.00
Jul	193.00	193.00	191.00	192.00	—1.10
Sep	195.00	195.00	192.00	193.00	—1.00
Nov	194.00	194.00	193.20	193.20	— .80
Jan	.	.	.	194.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	194.50	.

Sales Wed. 528.
Total open interest Wed. 4,131, off 11 from Tues.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.70	88.91	88.61	88.85	+.14
Mar	89.37	89.60	89.25	89.55	+.17
Jun	90.05	90.22	89.93	90.21	+.16
Sep	90.42	90.73	90.37	90.66	+.22

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	90.73	90.87	90.56	90.80	+.15
Mar	90.89	90.89	90.66	90.88	+.08
Jun	90.88	91.00	90.85	90.93	—.02
Sep	91.04	91.04	90.87	90.92	+.02

Est. sales 12,157; sales Wed. 14,223.
Total open interest Wed. 39,044, up 710 from Tues.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	76-08	77-00	76-03	76-29	+17
Mar	76-17	77-09	76-15	76-07	+18
Jun	77-13	78-01	77-13	77-29	+16
Sep	78-08	78-20	78-07	78-14	+14
Dec	78-23	78-23	78-15	78-20	+05
Mar	78-25	78-26	78-20	78-22	+06
Jun	78-25	78-25	78-22	78-23	+03
Sep	78-26	78-27	78-18	78-18	+08
Dec	78-24	78-24	78-12	78-15	+06
Mar	78-22	78-22	78-10	78-12	+09
Jun	78-07	78-07	78-07	78-07	+09

Sales Wed. 9,829 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 70,567, off 1,102 from Tues.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	14.23	14.25	14.00	14.15	— .13
Mar	13.85	13.12	12.85	13.02	— .14
Jun	12.20	12.25	11.95	11.98	— .27
Sep	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	— .14

Sales Wed. 158 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 918, off 113 from Tues.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.1360	2.1450	2.1325	2.1445	+345
Mar	2.1380	2.1400	2.1300	2.1385	+320
Jun	2.1270	2.1345	2.1220	2.1345	+205
Sep	2.1160	2.1220	2.1160	2.1220	+170

Est. sales 3,833; sales Wed. 2,853.
Total open interest Wed. 8,233, off 204 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.8450	.8460	.8445	.8451	+05
Mar	.8480	.8487	.8473	.8475	
Jun	.8499	.8503	.8498	.8498	+03
Sep	.8513	.8544	.8513	.8544	—01
Dec	.8540	.8540	.8530	.8530	+10

Est. sales 1,052; sales Wed. 1,402.
Total open interest Wed. 8,634, off 295 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5643	.5645	.5625	.5631	—32
Mar	.5735	.5737	.5715	.5718	—34
Jun	.5814	.5814	.5796	.5796	—30
Sep	.	.	.	.5853	—17

Est. sales 2,219; sales Wed. 2,158.
Total open interest Wed. 7,860, up 206 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 4, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.004080	.004088	.004063	.004066	—52
Mar	.004150	.004160	.004132	.004136	—54
Jun	.004228	.004228	.004205	.004205	—50

Est. sales 749; sales Wed. 1,504.
Total open interest Wed. 3,797, up 82 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.6107	.6116	.6077	.6080	—62
Mar	.6271	.6276	.6235	.6248	—66
Jun	.6411	.6411	.6355	.6355	—85
Sep	.6572	.6572	.6530	.6530	—80

Est. sales 1,902; sales Wed. 3,143.
Total open interest Wed. 8,994, off 212 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	95.00	98.30	94.60	98.00	+2.10
Sep	94.70	97.50	94.60	98.20	+2.10
Dec	95.30	98.80	95.30	98.40	+2.10
Mar	98.40	98.50	98.40	98.70	+2.10
May	97.00	98.45	97.00	98.90	.

Est. 6,100; sales Wed. 6,401.
Total open interest Wed. 63,429, off 595 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER:
5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	1596.0	1596.0	1594.0	1605.0	—10.0
Dec	1602.0	1621.0	1598.0	1616.0	—11.0
Jan	1625.0	1636.0	1628.0	1636.5	—11.0
Mar	1665.0	1683.0	1620.0	1677.5	—11.5
May	1685.0	1704.0	1683.0	1702.0	—10.5
Jul	1713.0	1723.0	1713.0	1727.0	— 8.8
Sep	1732.0	1736.0	1728.0	1751.0	— 7.8
Dec	1770.0	1770.0	1654.0	1787.0	— 7.3

Est. 15,000; sales Wed. 8,373.
Total open interest Wed. 135,401, up 1,255 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	483.00	486.00	477.00	477.80	—11.90
Apr	487.50	488.50	480.00	480.80	—12.70
Jul	495.00	496.00	487.00	487.80	—13.40
Oct	502.00	503.00	493.00	495.00	—13.70
Jan	508.00	511.00	504.00	499.40	—14.60

Est. 1,874; sales Wed. 2,267.
Total open interest Wed. 7,567, up 89 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	385.00	385.00	385.00	386.10	— 4.10
Dec	389.80	389.00	385.70	388.30	— 4.10
Feb	398.50	399.00	395.80	398.40	— 4.30
Apr	408.50	409.00	405.00	407.80	— 4.40
Jun	417.00	417.00	414.30	416.60	— 4.70
Aug	425.00	425.00	423.50	424.80	— 4.80
Oct	432.50	432.50	432.50	433.00	— 4.90
Dec	443.50	443.50	438.00	440.80	— 5.10
Feb	443.70	448.50	445.00	448.60	— 5.10
Apr	451.50	454.00	451.50	456.20	— 5.20
Jun	461.00	463.00	461.00	463.80	— 5.30
Aug	470.00	470.00	470.00	471.40	— 5.40

Est. 23,000; sales Wed. 18,934.
Total open interest Wed. 181,441, off 1,644 from Tues.

Cash Prices

November 15, 1979

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.05	1.51
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	81-82
Lead Spot, lb	0.57	0.38
Copper elect., lb	98¾	60¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.9732	7.4015
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35	.31½
Silver N.Y., oz	15.870	5.903
Gold N.Y., oz	386.25	196.30

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 15, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,150.40 f	1,152.00 f
Reuters	1,706.00	1,710.50
Dow Jones Spot	404.30	410.36
D.J. Futures	415.80	420.29

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—42

AVXCp s	Fairchld s	NwstEnrgy s
Allergan	FedExpress	Park Elmr
Amal Sug	FstMiss Cp	PerfecComp
Am Distill	Flintkote	Pfizer
AMI Inc s	Flintkt pfB	PhilipsPet
ApacheCp s	FourPhase	Rdg Bates
AtlRichf	GCA Corp	Schlumbrg s
AtlRh 2.80pf	GalvstHou n	SeagatnPS s
BakerInt	GettyOil	SouthldRoy s
BauschLb s	Hazeltine	StdOil Ind
Brown Co	HelmrPayn s	SuperOil s
CentLaEn	Holly Sug	TandyCp
Cities Svc	HospCpA	TexEastn
CoastSt Gas	KeysInt s	TexOil Gas
CstStGs pfB	Lilly Eli	ToysRUs n
Comptrvsn s	MarotOil s	Trinity s
CrousHnd wi	McMoranOil	UnEnRes
Datapoint	Medtron	WarnrCom s
EG&G Inc	MesaPet wi	WstnCoNA s
ESystm s	Murphy Oil	WstnCoNA pf
Enserch	NL Ind	

NEW LOWS—58

AlaPw 11pf	KCPL 2.20pf	RetGrp pfC
AmStr 5.51pf	Kellwood Co	Shellr 1.35pf
Benef 4.30pf	LILCo pfB	SingerCo pf
Chrysler	LukensStl	Sony Corp
CocaCola	McDer 2.60pf	Southern Co
Collins Alk	MetEd pfI	SoRy 2.60pf
CmwEd wtA	MichCG 2.05pf	Thom Betts
ConEd 5pfA	NDist 4.50pf	Tiger Int
ContGp 4.50pf	NYS 8.80pf	UnEl 4.56pf
CrousHnd wi	NIM 4.85pf	Uniroyal pf
Culbro Cp	OhPw 7.76pf	UtdMerMf n
duPnt 3.50pf	PocT&T pf	VaEP 7.72pf
duPnt 4.50pf	PaPL 8.40pf	VaEP 7.20pf
Duke Pow	PaPL 9.24pf	Wash GasLt
GAFCp pf	PubSvc Ind	WnUn 6pf
GMtr 3.75pf	PSEG 4.18pf	WhlgPit 5pf
Gulf StaUt	PSEG 7.80pf	WhitCn pfA
IntT&T pfO	PSEG 7.52pf	WhitCn pfC
JerCe 8.75pf	PSEG 7.40pf	WisEl 7.75pf
KCPL 3.80pf		

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.50
Albert Heijn	78.40
Algembank	334.00
Amrobank	68.60
A'Dam Rub	46.00
Fokker	24.00
Heineken	77.00
H.V.A.	30.30
Hoogovens	24.00
K.L.M.	74.50
Nat. Nedder	115.60
Pakhoed	49.50
Philips	21.80
Robeco	161.40
Rolinco	141.50
Rorento	106.80
Royal Dutch	148.90
Unilever	116.00
Van Ommer	205.00
VMF-Stork	41.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 85.40
Previous : 84.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,200
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,570
Cockerill	348
Electrobel	6,570
GB-Inno-BM	2,350
Hoboken	2,515
Petrofina	5,360
Ph. Gevaert	1,040
Soc. Generale	1,620
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	696

Bourse Index : 126.63
Previous : 126.14

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	38.10
B.A.S.F.	136.80
Bayer	124.40
Commerzbank	184.20
Cont. Gummi	46.00
Daimler	242.80
Demag	139.00
Deutsche Bnk	251.50
Dresdner Bnk	194.30
Hoechst	122.70
Hoesch	38.30
Karlstadt	246.50
Kaufhof	185.00
K.H.D.	201.50
Lufthansa	78.50
Mannesman	134.30
Metallgesell.	250.00
Neckermann	129.20
RWE.new	176.30
Schering	207.50
Siemens	248.30
Thyssen	80.80
Varta	163.00
Veba	141.10
Volkswagen	177.80

Siemam Index: 132.80
Previous : 132.35

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$ 8.40
Anglo-Am	0.80¾
Barclays Bnk	3.93
Beecham Gp	1.24
BICC	0.92
Boots	1.47
Bowater	1.45
BAT Ind.	2.43
BOC Int'l	0.56
Brit. Pet.	3.60
Burmah	1.57
Chartered	1.55
Cadbury Sc.	0.63
Cons.Gold Fds	3.27
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$ 7.34
Distillers	2.15
Dunlop	0.44
E Mus Ind	1.34
Free St Ged	35¾
GEC	3.15
GKN	2.39
Glaxo Gp	3.93
Gt Un St	3.24
Guinness	1.62
Hawker-Sidd	1.52
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.25
Imps	0.78
Marks & Spen.	0.83
Metal Box	2.26
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.44¾
Rank Org.	1.80
Royal Dutch	35¼
R.T.Z.	2.75
Shell	3.26
Thorn (A)	3.14
Tube Invest.	2.68
Ultramar	3.60
Union Carb.	$ 9.20
Vickers	1.09
War L3½	0.27
West Deep	$ 22¾
West Drief	$ 53¾
West Hold	$ 36¾
Woolworth	0.56½
ZCI	0.15½

F.T. 30 Index : 406.30
Previous : 410.00

Milan

Bastogi	706.00
ERBA	2,510.00
ErcMarelli	361.00
Fiat	2,250.00
Finsider	96.00
Generali	41,750.00
IFI	2,590.00
Italgas	724.00
Italsider	385.00
LaRinas	106.50
Montedis	161.00
Olivetti	1,309.00
Pirelli	1,950.00
Snia Visco	776.00

BCI Index : 83.26
Previous : 83.35

Paris

Air Liquide	467.00
BSN	843.00
Carrefour	1,530.00
Cim Lafarge	252.50
Cie Bancaire	352.00
CFP	255.00
CGE	332.50
CCF	161.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,150.00
Ferodo	318.10
Gen Occident	271.00
Imetal	63.50
L.Oreal	650.00
Mach Bull	61.20
Michelin	805.00
Moet Henn	499.00
Moulinex	81.50
Paribas	222.00
PUK	95.00
Penarroya	49.00
Perrier	278.00
Peugeot	256.00
Rh Poulenc	138.00
Sacilor	24.00
St Gobain	129.10
Suez	268.50
Telemecan	780.00
Thomson	201.10
Usinor	13.05

Agefi Index : 134.10
Previous : 122.91

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,160
Buehrle	2,420
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,220
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fisher	730
HofRochN	6,800
Nestle	3,320
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B. Suisse	386
Sulzer	2,755
U.B. Suisse	3,310

SBC Index : 325.70
Previous : 326.40

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 15, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	979.50	980.00	981.00	982.00
3 months	988.50	989.00	988.00	989.00
Cathodes: spot	956.00	960.00	960.00	964.00
3 months	967.00	970.00	968.00	970.00
Tin: spot	7,510.00	7,530.00	7,600.00	7,620.00
3 months	7,360.00	7,370.00	7,435.00	7,440.00
Lead: spot	580.00	582.00	592.00	594.00
3 months	567.50	568.50	577.50	578.50
Zinc: spot	317.00	319.00	322.00	323.00
3 months	327.00	329.00	332.00	333.00
Silver: spot	748.00	750.00	763.50	765.50
3 months	768.00	770.00	782.00	783.00
Aluminum: spot	845.00	855.00	840.00	850.00
3 months	785.00	787.00	798.00	799.00
Nickel: spot	2,700.00	2,720.00	2,760.00	2,765.00
3 months	2,770.00	2,780.00	2,800.00	2,810.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	184.80	179.00	179.00	179.50	180.00	180.20
Mar	189.00	183.25	183.75	184.00	184.80	184.90
May	188.35	183.00	183.50	183.75	184.80	184.90
Aug	187.00	182.75	182.30	182.50	183.50	184.00
Oct	186.50	181.50	182.30	182.40	183.50	184.00

7,481 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COCOA						
Dec	1,429	1,400	1,404	1,405	1,425	1,426
Mar	1,444	1,415	1,417	1,418	1,442	1,443
May	1,453	1,420	1,424	1,425	1,453	1,454
Jly	1,468	1,440	1,443	1,445	1,473	1,475
Sep	1,475	1,457	1,458	1,459	1,486	1,495
Dec	1,495	1,473	1,474	1,475	1,500	1,515
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,488	1,510	1,515	1,545

7,936 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COFFEE						
Nov	1,875	1,835	1,850	1,851	1,843	1,844
Jan	1,904	1,864	1,880	1,881	1,874	1,875
Mar	1,773	1,752	1,758	1,759	1,777	1,779
May	1,758	1,737	1,732	1,734	1,744	1,745
Jly	1,745	1,719	1,720	1,723	1,738	1,739
Sep	1,724	1,723	1,718	1,715	1,726	1,730
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,682	1,710	1,715	1,725

5,168 lots of 5 tons.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,662	1,668	+ 4
Mar	1,715	1,674	1,680	1,686	+ 20
May	1,732	1,685	1,695	1,700	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,695	1,715	+ 15
Aug	1,725	1,725	1,710	1,735	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,755	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,710	1,755	— 5
Dec	1,780	1,780	1,740	1,775	+ 16

1,815 lots.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
COCOA					
Dec	1,245	1,240	1,240	1,250	— 14
Mar	1,262	1,248	1,246	1,248	— 14
May	1,280	1,280	1,260	1,270	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,265	—	— 15
Sep	1,315	1,315	—	1,285	— 15
Dec	1,325	1,325	1,315	1,335	— 10

104 lots

New York Futures

November 15, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.35	+0.06
Apr	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.70	—0.05
May	9.85	9.93	9.81	9.88	—0.03

Est. 357; sales Wed. 456.
Total open interest Wed. 5,131, off 29 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	217.25	217.95	216.20	216.25	+ 0.77
Mar	202.50	203.20	200.60	201.71	+ 0.76
May	196.94	197.00	194.75	195.50	+ 0.56
Jul	195.50	196.75	194.00	194.08	+ 0.75
Sep	195.00	196.50	193.50	193.50	— 0.48
Dec	191.80	191.00	189.75	190.33	— 0.49
Mar	188.80	191.00	188.08	187.02	— 0.98

Est. 2,010; sales Wed. 2,191.
Total open interest Wed. 16,123, up 264 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	15.10	15.10	14.86	15.00	—0.65
Mar	15.95	15.96	15.41	15.41	—0.50
May	15.85	15.89	15.35	15.35	—0.50
Jul	15.74	15.79	15.24	15.24	—0.50
Sep	15.72	15.76	15.23	15.23	—0.50
Oct	15.71	15.75	15.22	15.22	—0.50
Mar	15.85	15.85	15.36	15.36	—0.50

Est. 14,450; sales Wed. 13,247.
Total open interest Wed. 83,513, up 149 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	127.00	127.50	123.00	123.25	—2.90
Mar	131.00	131.40	127.45	128.00	—2.50
May	132.70	132.90	129.50	130.00	—2.50
Jul	134.80	134.88	131.50	132.00	—2.80
Sep	135.60	135.60	134.50	133.50	—2.50
Dec	2,950	2,957	2,950	2,958	.

Est. 1,232; sales Wed. 1,093.
Total open interest Wed. 7,377, up 56 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	104.25	104.65	103.50	104.00	.
Jan	96.25	96.60	94.50	94.55	—1.65
Mar	97.10	97.20	95.75	95.75	—1.35
May	98.40	98.40	96.40	96.65	—1.85
Jul	99.20	99.20	97.95	97.95	—1.55
Sep	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	—1.65
Jan	96.40	96.50	96.40	95.50	—0.85

Est. 780; sales Wed. 367.
Total open interest Wed. 7,619, up 64 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	69.35	69.55	68.55	68.66	—0.63
Mar	71.10	71.30	70.30	70.28	—0.68
May	72.38	72.58	71.78	71.70	—0.55
Jul	73.30	73.35	72.50	72.40	—0.65
Oct	71.20	71.20	71.00	71.00	—0.10
Dec	70.98	70.99	70.50	70.59	—0.36
Mar	71.70	71.70	71.70	71.50	—0.20

Est. 7,050; sales Wed. 9,539.
Total open interest Wed. 45,863, up 121 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	100.00	100.50	97.50	97.40	
Dec	96.10	98.50	95.50	97.80	+1.30
Jan	95.20	97.70	95.20	97.30	+1.80
Mar	95.40	98.35	95.20	97.60	+2.00
May	95.50	98.05	95.20	97.80	+2.10

Prices Rise On Wall St.

(Continued from Page 11)

fourth quarter dividend. It last paid a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share Sept. 17.

Lone Star Industries said it *intends to increase its annual dividend* to $1.65 a share from $1.40 for next year.

Volume leader Occidental Petroleum gained ⅜ and second-most-active Gulf oil added ½.

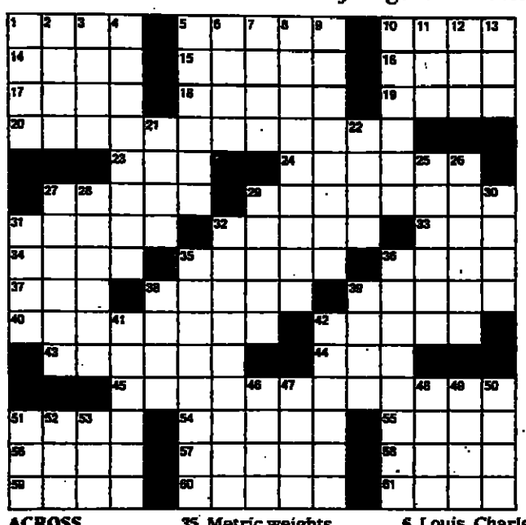
Tesoro Petroleum climbed 1¼ in *active trading. It reported* a fivefold rise in September quarter net while Royal Dutch Petroleum added 1½.

Superior Oil settled back for a gain of seven at 131½, ex-dividend, after hitting a 52-week high of 133½. *Superior's five-for-one* split was effective last week.

Bank of France Head

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The French government yesterday appointed Renaud de la Geniere as governor of the Bank of France for a 5-year period. Mr. de la Geniere, 54, has been deputy-governor of the central bank since 1974. He will replace Bernard Clappier, who is retiring.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Above
5 Bouquet
10 Small piece of ground
14 Cape Cod sight
15 What rookies must learn
16 Anger
17 Synonym and anagram for tuna
18 Christie's "The Seven—— Mystery"
19 Curved molding
20 Former Alabama rapids
23 Groom-to-bride word
24 Textile-plant process
27 Not enough
29 One way to smile
31 Do penance
32 Pilot's need
33 Flight authority: Abbr.
34 Trial
35 Metric weights
36 Elope
37 Tiny——
38 Alabama river
39 Boxing brothers
40 "—— stand . . ."
42 Caesar's foes
43 Mufflers
44 Baseball's Mel
45 Treat at a clambake
51 Encourage
54 Uncanny
55 Thai ruler
56 Romantic isle
57 Netherlands river
58 Tidy
59 Stylish
60 Die, as an engine
61 Nine: Prefix

DOWN

1 Furniture style
2 Skirt for Gelsey Kirkland
3 Disagreeable duty
4 Inclination
5 Enthusiastic
6 Louis, Charles et al.
7 Moonfish
8 Vehicle for a ham
9 Mine-company group
10 Teuton's toast
11 Bring up the rear
12 Vital statistic
13 Nicklaus's need
21 Like an anchoret
22 Baltic person
25 Where to see Monticello
26 Egg whites
27 Beer mugs
28 Of the universe
29 Facet
30 Barks
31 Aleutian island
32 Platform for a lookout
35 Radio-TV personality and family
36 White table wine
38 Food fish
39 English resort
41 Stratagem
42 Baldwin's "—— It on the Mountain"
46 She-bear, in Italy
47 Maréchal—— (climbing rose)
48 Neighbor of St.-Lô
49 Muscat is its capital
50 Reduce
51 Start of a tot's refrain
52 Cry of disgust
53 Yalie

Solution to Previous Puzzle

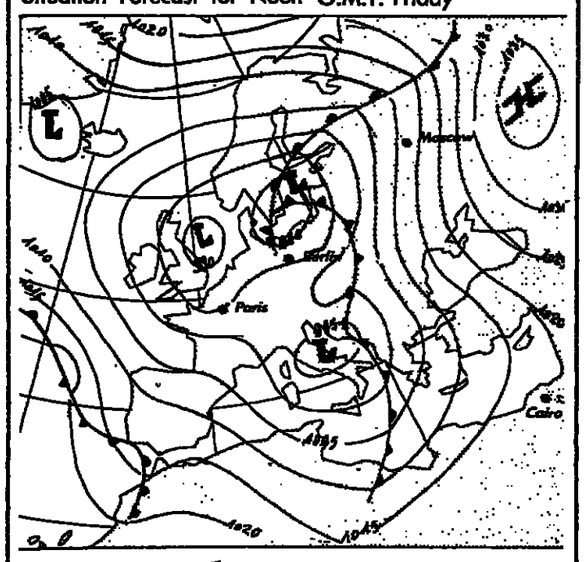
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		K	E	E	L	S	O	N			N	E	S	T	S
			M	O	W		B	R	A	S				
W	A	T	S	O	N		C	L	E	M		A	C	T
A	C	R	O			D	U	O	M	O		N	R	A
T	H	E	B	E	R	Y	L	C	O	R	O	N	E	T
T	I	E		M	A	I	L	S			I	A	M	A
S	N	D		T	I	N	Y		H	O	L	M	E	S
		R	I	N	G		C	A	R					
S	T	O	I	C			T	A	L	L	E	S	T	
T	H	E	V	E	I	L	E	D	L	O	D	G	E	R
A	R	I	A		L	I	E	G	E		I	T	S	A
B	U	L	L		L	I	M	E	Y		E	S	S	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Rain	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Misty	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	4	39	Rain
ATHENS			N.A.	MONTREAL	−2	28	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57	Overcast	MUNICH	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	5	41	Misty	NEW YORK	6	43	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	9	48	Overcast
BUCHAREST	13	55	Misty	OSLO	−5	23	Overcast
BUDAPEST	11	52	Overcast	PARIS	5	46	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Rain	PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Rain	ROME	18	64	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast	SOFIA	12	54	Misty
DUBLIN	4	39	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Misty
EDINBURGH	4	39	Rain	TEHRAN	19	66	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Rain	TEL AVIV	23	73	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain	TOKYO	11	52	Misty
GENEVA	6	43	Rain	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	7	45	Rain
HOUSTON	19	66	Fair	WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Snow
LISBON	12	54	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; still others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Britons Vexed by Christmas Cards Sold Cheap and Made in Russia

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Much to the outrage of British manufacturers, the atheistic Soviet Union has invaded Britain's religious Christmas card market and undercut the home-grown product.

Some of the 100 million Soviet cards, which the British Greeting Card and Calendar Association has found offensive, said: "May the baby born in Bethlehem on the first Christmas Day give you peace and joy and love that never passes away," and "Candles burning brightly on the Christmas tree, Children stand outside the door merrily. Hearken to the words they sing. Glory to the newborn king."

Others showed pictures of worshippers attending church or portraits of the Madonna and child.

Jim Galbraith, president of the Greeting Card and Calendar Association, said that the Soviet cards were based on British designs from years past.

They are on sale at 15 pence (30 cents) for a pack of 10 — which British manufacturers claim is less than the cost of the materials. The average price of a single British card is 5 pence.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



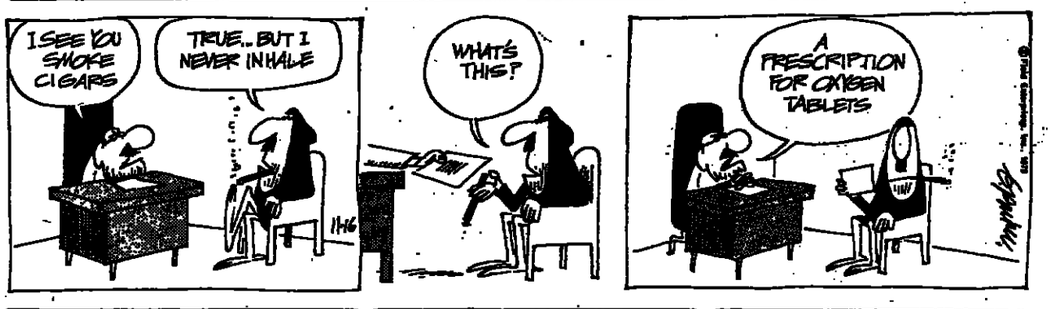
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOXET

OMIDI

NORZEF

JUNIER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILE LOWLY HEALTH MASCOT
Answer: What the guy who put a counterfeit coin in the scale did—STOLE A WEIGH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF HEAVEN IS THAT PRETTY ON THE BOTTOM, THINK HOW IT MUST LOOK ON TOP!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE FALCON AND THE SNOWMAN

A True Story of Friendship and Espionage

By Robert Lindsey. Simon & Schuster. Illustrated. 359 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT a perfect title "The Falcon and the Snowman" seems to be for Robert Lindsey's "A True Story of Friendship and Espionage," as his subtitle describes his book. Sated as we are with the cliches of popular spy entertainment, we take it for granted that the world of international espionage is filled with predatory beasts and ice-cold operatives.

Yet what a different world unfolds in Lindsey's compelling account of how two well-to-do young Californians came to sell secrets of the U.S. military-industrial complex to KGB men in Mexico City. Here the Falcon turns out to be an over-idealistic young man named Christopher John Boyce who has a single consolation in a world that has failed his expectations: the birds he traps and trains in the mountains to the east of Los Angeles. Here the Snowman is Chris' sidekick, Andrew Daulton Lee, a pugnacious runt whose only success comes through dealing drugs.

Daiquiris and Potted Plants

Here the hardware of the spy-game is reflected as in a funhouse mirror: In the "Black Vault" of the Redondo Beach aerospace company where Chris Boyce works the CIA's document-shredder is used to whip up daiquiris for the cocktail party that is forever going on among the security personnel. (On one occasion, a "corpse" sighted through the peephole of the vault's door turns out to be an employee sleeping off the effects of the day's work.) And Boyce comes and goes with the documents he intends to photograph and sell to the Russians, by burying them in the soil of potted plants that evoke only tender admiration from the security guard.

Here the tough-looking KGB operative named Boris is not simply plying his American contacts by downing shotglass after shotglass of vodka with them: When Boyce tries to read an important message scribbled and passed to him by Boris during a long evening of he-man carousing, he finds nothing to read but a drunkenly illegible scrawl.

It is not that the book that Lindsey has developed from a story he covered in his capacity as Los Angeles bureau chief for The New York Times is completely a parody of the popular notion of spying. The ultimate stakes of the game are grave enough: So sensitive were the secrets that Boyce and Lee passed to the Russians that the United States government considered not prosecuting the spies at all, for fear that a public trial would do further damage to U.S. security.

The conspirators are hardly clowns. In Lindsey's skillful handling they both emerge as profoundly representative of the generation that came of age in the 1960s. Chris Boyce comes across as a paradigm of the idealist who grew disgusted with U.S. clandestine manipulation of foreign countries, and decided to take matters into his own hands. Daulton Lee is seen as the ultimate dropout into the drug culture, so alienated from traditional values that he thought that to make it big as a dope dealer was simply to find his own avenue to fulfillment of the American dream.

And both received sentences in keeping with a respectful awe at the high crime of treason — in the case of Boyce, imprisonment for 40 years; in that of Lee, confinement for life.

Still, one is repeatedly astonished at the Inspector Clouzot-like bumbling of the U.S. intelligence establishment. The CIA keeps mistakenly sending secret messages intended for a wholly different network through the circuit that Boyce is responsible for monitoring. Plans for an ultimate ($400 million) CIA communications system are left lying around for Boyce to sneak out in one of his potted plants. Daulton Lee keeps charging onto the grounds of the Russian Embassy in Mexico City, even when the Russians would prefer to keep him out. It's as if the world of military intelligence were no more efficient than the Chrysler Corporation.

A Romantic Possibility

Of course, it may be that Boyce and Lee were being manipulated and used as conduits for false information. This is a possibility that occurred not only to Lindsey but also to the spies' defense lawyers, who tried unsuccessfully to obtain the CIA's internal reports of the affair. It is certainly a compelling explanation for why Boyce and Lee went so long without being caught, but then again such suspicions may be a response conditioned by our romantic notions of the world of spying. When you stop to consider the matter realistically: Why shouldn't the CIA be as inept as the rest of us are?

Whatever the answer, the fact that "The Falcon and the Snowman" makes either possibility seem plausible is a testament to the richness and complexity of the story it tells. It is the first book of the past two decades that makes us understand how the boy next door could become a superspy.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Study Rates Livability Of Cities

BRUSSELS (AP) — U.S. executives and their families living in Europe like Geneva best and Athens least as a European home base, a recent study shows.

In "location desirability," the Swiss city scored 97 and the Greek capital 60 points against 100 for New York, according to the survey by Management Information Consulting Associates. London and Paris were rated third and sixth, with 90 and 80 points respectively.

The study excluded cost of living as a factor, asking for a rating of European cities based on, among other factors, weather, working conditions, health standards, recreational and educational facilities, food and cultural amenities. Several hundred executives and their families, with an average annual income of $45,000, were polled in the survey, the firm said.

With New York's 100 as a base, the study produced the following European listing:

Geneva, 97 points; Zurich, 93; London, 90; Brussels, 83; Amsterdam, 82; Paris, 80; Frankfurt and The Hague, 79; Vienna, 78; Stockholm and Aberdeen, 76; Milan, 74; Hannover, 68, and Athens, 60.

Outside Europe, Toronto got 85 points, Rio de Janeiro, 82, and Melbourne, 81. The next non-European city was Mexico (11th with 77 points) while Hong Kong, Sao Paulo and Tokyo scraped in just above Athens.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscot

THE percentage chance that the opponents' cards will be divided in a particular way is given in many textbooks. Memorizing these percentages is of little practical value. For the average player, it is sufficient to remember that an even number of cards tends to break unevenly and an odd number of cards tends to break as evenly as possible.

For those interested in bridge mathematics there is a little-known rule: Any extreme break is slightly less likely than a break in which each player has one more card. In other words, 3-0 is less likely than 4-1, 4-0 than 5-1, etc.

This might not appear to be a generalization with much practical value, but it comes in distinctly handy on the diagramed deal. Fortunately, the declarer was a mathematician, and therefore well-versed in such matters.

Seven diamonds is an excellent contract and was reached efficiently. Most players would rebid one no-trump with the South hand, but two clubs worked out satisfactorily. Four no-trump was Blackwood, following agreement, although some partnerships would treat this as invitational. North, no doubt, intended to rest in six no-trump if his partner held only two kings.

South won the opening heart lead in his hand with the king and saw he could make 13 tricks by ruffing two spades in his hand.

It was an easy matter to play two high spades and ruff a spade with a high trump. He then entered dummy with a trump lead and ruffed the last spade. He could not afford to overtake the diamond king with dummy's ace for fear the diamonds might be divided 4-1, as they were. So after taking the king, he had to decide how to enter dummy.

It was highly unlikely that the clubs were split 6-0, and also highly unlikely that the hearts were split 7-1. But which was less likely?

Drawing on his mathematical knowledge and his understanding of the game, South made the winning play by leading a club to the queen. This was right mathematically, by a margin of slightly more than 1 percent, and right in a practical way, for if West had begun with six clubs he might have led them to give partner a ruff.

An alternative, but very inferior, way to make seven diamonds would have been to draw trumps after one spade ruff, with a squeeze against West to follow in the black suits. Making seven diamonds, while the opposing team was content with a small slam, allowed North-South to win.

NORTH
♠AK32
♡A2
◇AQ103
♣Q32

WEST
♠Q1095
♡J
◇7654
♣10984

EAST
♠864
♡Q1098743
◇8
♣J7

SOUTH (D)
♠J7
♡K65
◇KJ92
♣AK65

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	3◇	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
5◇	Pass	5N.T.	Pass
6♠	Pass	7◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

The Artificial Human Being— What the Drug Game Is Doing

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The defection of a former East German world record-holder in swimming and the recent suspensions of seven East European female track and field athletes for anabolic steroid violations are the latest examples of the high-powered drug game that threatens international sport.

During a recent question-and-answer session on the future of the Olympic movement, Monique Berlioux, the secretary of the International Olympic Committee, was asked to name the committee's greatest challenge in the next 20 years.

Challenges, not challenge, Mrs. Berlioux said. "The growing influence of politics and sport," she replied, "and the manipulation of athletes with drugs and the fabrication of an artificial human being."

After her defection to Stuttgart, West Germany, in September, Renate Vogel-Heinrich, a former world record-holder in the 100-meter breast stroke, offered a grim account of East Germany's scientifically oriented sports system. Experience with body-building steroids has left her fearful of their long-term effects.

Heinrich's concerns were almost as disturbing to amateur sports officials as the disclosure that the year's three leading female 1,500-meter runners would be banned from the 1980 Moscow Olympics for having failed steroid tests at international competitions last summer. The violations by Totka Petrova of Bulgaria and Natalia Marasescu and Ileana Silai of Romania marked the first time that female runners had been singled out for steroids.

"We are casting our nets around the world," John Holt, the secretary general of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, said recently in describing the federation's expanded drug-testing procedures that uncovered the violations at three major track and field competitions.

In view of the emphasis being placed on steroids as training aids, such scrutiny by national federations hardly seems likely. But as doping control procedures become sophisticated, the battle between the testers and the users is likely to intensify at the international level.

Steroid testing was not introduced until the 1976 Montreal Olympics, with the focus on weight lifters and field-event performers. Testing procedures were so new and experimental that many alert sports medicine researchers had already figured out how to beat the system: stopping the drug two weeks before a competition.

Imperfect System

It is possible that Petrova, Marasescu and Silai were caught because their coaches or trainers misjudged the efficacy of the tests. Major laboratories can now detect traces of steroids in urine samples as far back as two months, Holt said.

The testing system is not perfect. At the Pan-American Games in Puerto Rico last summer, one of the venues selected by the international federation, collection procedures were so inconsistent and inconclusive that team physicians said that no athletes could have been legally banned, even if their tests had proved positive. None was.

Such administrative problems should not surface at the Winter and the Summer Olympics, where drug testing is directed by the IOC. At smaller competitions, however, the high costs of doping control often prevent maximum efficiency.

The beliefs that rival athletes are using steriods effectively and that the system has flaws have become the strongest reasons behind the increase in abuses. This rationale underscores the importance of nationalized sports medicine training programs, which are often executed at the expense of the athlete's personal habits.

"When I look at photos from those days, I get sick," Heinrich told newsmen, referring to the pictures five years ago that showed her as a muscular 5-foot-8-inch, 155-pound swimmer, with a masculine voice. Since stopping the male hormones that are synonymous with building muscle mass and creating masculine characteristics, Heinrich has shed 25 pounds.

The international suspensions of the seven women, including two junior discus throwers from the Soviet Union, are certain to increase pressure for stiffer penalties against the athletes. The ban on steroid violations technically is for life, but national federations can appeal the sentence and reduce the penalty to 18 months. This minimum penalty was extended last year from 12 months, "and a lot of people think 18 months is too short," Holt emphasized.

Many European countries, particularly in the Eastern bloc, see the publicity over drugs as an embarrassing theme drummed up by Western nations whose athletes are just as guilty but do not receive support at the state level and escape international scrutiny.

"That was one reason why we expanded the testing this year," Holt said, referring to testing procedures conducted at the African Championships, World University Games and South Pacific Games, among others. "The Europeans felt: Why should they be the only ones tested?"

A number of medical studies conducted among the general population by sports researchers in the United States have concluded that steroids do not enhance performance. Warnings that "steroids do not enhance athletic ability" also appear on the labels of many drugs, as well as in The Physicians Desk Reference.

But world-class athletes are skeptical of such findings.

The fact that a 38-year-old woman, Ileana Silai, was capable of breaking four minutes in the 1,500, and was then found to have trained with steroids, was seen by many athletes as conclusive proof of their potential.

Capitals Replace Belisle as Coach With 26-Year-Old Farm Club Pilot

LANDOVER, Md., Nov. 15 (UPI) — The Washington Capitals yesterday fired Coach Danny Belisle and replaced him with 26-year-old Gary Green, who was the coach at the Capitals' American Hockey League Hershey Bears affiliate.

In announcing the change, the Capitals' general manager, Max McNab, issued a one-sentence statement: "Management is very disappointed with the progress of the Washington Capitals so far this season and has, therefore, decided a coaching change is necessary."

Green coached the Peterborough Petes of the Canadian junior league for two years before being named to the Hershey job. In his second season, he led the Petes to the league championship and was named coach of the year.

Green, who played minor-league hockey, is also a director and part-owner of the Can Am Hockey Group, which sponsors hockey teaching programs.

Belisle, 42, was named coach just 48 hours before the start of the 1978-79 season when the club fired Tom McVie, who is now coach of the Winnipeg Jets.

Before the season, Belisle and other team officials had set making the playoffs as a goal for the club. But the Capitals have only 10 points, are in last place in the Patrick Conference and do not appear in the running for a playoff berth.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Named Art Kusnyer bullpen coach.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

INDIANA PACERS—Named Bill Bereman an alternate NBA Governor.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Signed Jim Stewart, defensive back. Released Doug Jones.

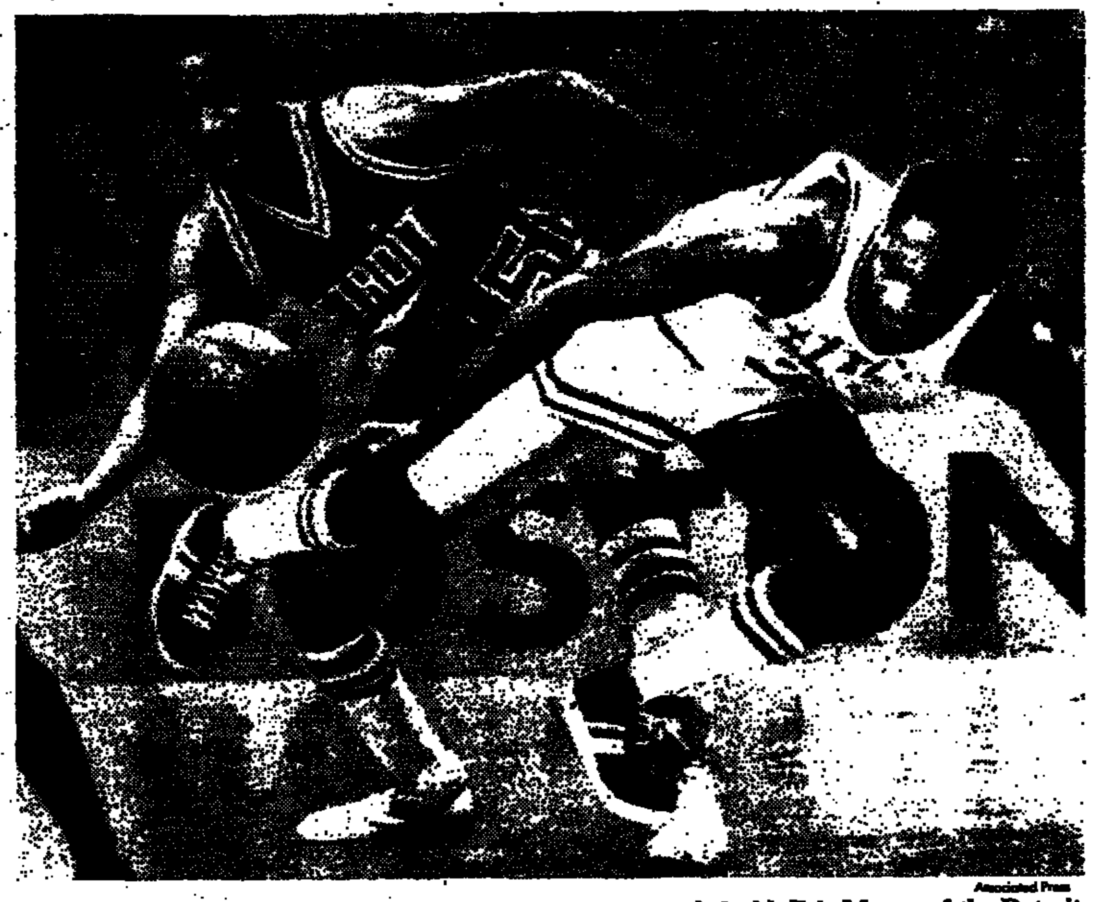
KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Placed Tony Reed, running back, on the injured reserve list. Signed Al Dixon, tight end.

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Released Dwight Harrison, cornerback. Signed Ed Taylor, cornerback.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Placed Bob Nelson, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Signed Charles Johnson, cornerback.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Fired Danny Belisle, head coach. Named Gary Green head coach.



Associated Press

Nate Archibald of the Boston Celtics (right) becomes entangled with Eric Money of the Detroit Pistons during the Celtics' 115-111 National Basketball Association victory Wednesday night.

AFL-CIO Issues Sports Union Charter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (IHT) — The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations granted a charter yesterday to the Federation of Professional Athletes as its 105th affiliated union.

The new AFL-CIO union represents about 1,400 players in the National Football League and 500 in the North American Soccer League, according to Ed Garvey, executive director of the football and soccer players' unions.

Garvey said that he expected the 650 members of the Baseball Players Association to join the federation after completing the current round of negotiations with club owners.

"We have been in a long, tough, lonely struggle with the National Football League and the North American Soccer League," Garvey said when asked why he sought affiliation with the AFL-CIO. "We recognized the power of the leagues. It's tough to take them on alone. If other unions take us on as part of the labor family, they can give us collective bargaining expertise and political support on Capitol Hill."

Garvey also said he hoped that basketball, tennis and golf players and other professional athletes eventually would join the federation.

George Meany, the retiring AFL-CIO president, said in the past that he was not interested in seeing professional athletes in the labor federation, arguing that the players, some of whom earn hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, needed a lawyer more than a union. Meany once wondered aloud if a well-paid sports star would recognize the picket line of a gatekeeper at the stadium, and thus be a good union member.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	12	1	1	25	65	45
Atlanta	7	6	3	17	62	50
NY Rangers	8	8	1	17	71	72
NY Islanders	6	6	3	15	57	52
Washington	4	10	2	10	50	49

Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	7	5	5	19	60	53
St. Louis	5	9	3	13	45	63
Chicago	4	7	5	13	39	49
Winnipeg	5	8	3	13	36	60
Edmonton	3	9	4	10	54	72
Colorado	3	10	2	8	43	57

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	9	4	3	21	62	48
Los Angeles	8	6	3	19	75	74
Hartford	4	6	5	13	45	47
Pittsburgh	5	5	3	13	46	48
Detroit	4	8	2	10	40	44

Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	9	2	3	21	54	35
Minnesota	9	3	3	21	74	52
Buffalo	8	5	3	19	53	43
Toronto	8	7	1	17	65	56
Quebec	5	8	2	12	46	52

Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Rangers 3, Detroit 2 (Hedberg 2 (10), Vickers (8); Woods (2), Foligno (4)).

Toronto 7, St. Louis 2 (Boschman (4), Gardner (3), Williams 2 (10), Maloney (7), Anderson (3), Gardner (4); Crombeen (1), Thomson (2)).

Vancouver 5, Chicago 2 (Lever 2 (12), Derlago (3), Fraser (4), Grodin (4); Preston (5), Bulley (5)).

Minnesota 7, Quebec 2 (Sharpley (11), Young 2 (4), Broten (1), Polich (3), Maxwell (2), MacAdam (8); Bernier (5), Lacroix (1)).

Winnipeg 3, Hartford 2 (Hull 2 (2), Sullivan (9); Rogers (4), Douglas (3)).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	11	3	.786	—
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	—
New York	7	8	.467	4½
Washington	6	7	.462	4½
New Jersey	5	10	.333	6½

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	12	6	.667	—
San Antonio	9	7	.563	2
Houston	7	7	.500	3
Indiana	8	10	.444	4
Cleveland	6	11	.353	5½
Detroit	5	10	.333	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	13	4	.765	—
Denver	6	11	.353	7
Kansas City	6	11	.353	7
Chicago	4	14	.222	9½
Utah	2	14	.125	10½

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	12	4	.750	—
Portland	13	5	.722	—
Phoenix	11	6	.647	1½
Seattle	10	6	.625	2
Golden State	7	8	.467	4½
San Diego	6	12	.333	7

Wednesday's Results

Boston 115, Detroit 111 (Bird 23, Maxwell 20; McAdoo 28, Long 23).

Atlanta 108, Utah 97 (Roundfield 30, Johnson 20; Dantley 28, Paquette 15).

Houston 133, Golden State 92 (D. Jones 23, Murphy 20; Cooper 14, Short 14).

Phoenix 104, Indiana 100 (Davis 20, Westphal 24; Edwards 22, M. Johnson 20).

Seattle 136, Milwaukee 117 (D. Johnson 27, Sikma 27; Bridgeman 24, M. Johnson 23).

Washington 118, Chicago 105 (Dandridge 30, Hayes 20; Greenwood 29, Theus 19).

Yugoslavia Beats Cyprus

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Nov. 15 (AP) — Yugoslavia defeated Cyprus, 5-0, in their qualification match played in the European Nations Soccer Cup here last night.

Red Smith

Unheralded Records Of Walter Johnson

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Lee Kanner, who supplies easy answers to hard questions in The New York Times sports section each Monday, came up with startling statistics this week. Replying to a reader seeking data on wild pitches and hit batsmen, he mentioned that Walter Johnson skewered 206 batsmen in his time, more than any other pitcher living or dead, and that Johnson's total of 156 wild pitches tied the high mark set early in this century by Red Ames of the New York Giants.

At first reading, this was difficult to believe, for Johnson had such superb control that in 1913 when he won 36 games he allowed only 38 bases on balls. Walter worked 346 innings in 48 games that season, which means he walked a shade under one batter every nine innings.

For purposes of comparison, consider Bruno Philip Haas, a God-fearing left-hander employed by Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in 1915. In a six-game career that encompassed 147 innings, Haas allowed 28 walks and 23 hits, compiling a won-lost record of 0-1 and an earned-run average of 11.93. One day Connie left Bruno in a game until he had walked 16 men. Connie's sense of fun was never fully appreciated.

However, there are comparisons closer at hand than Bruno Philip Haas. Bob Feller was right-handed like Johnson and connoiseurs ranked his fastball with Johnson's. When Bucky Harris managed the Washington Senators and Feller was pitching against them, Bucky would tell his players: "Go up and hit what you see, and if you don't see it come on back." Anyway, in 1938, Feller's third season with Cleveland, he issued 208 walks in 277 innings.

How could a guy with Johnson's control throw 156 wild pitches and pot 206 batters? Celebrated headhunters like Guy Bush, Burleigh Grimes, Sal Maglie, Early Wynn and Don Drysdale never approached those figures, yet all contemporary testimony agrees that Walter was the gentlest of men without a mean fiber in him.

Henry Edwards, a reformed baseball writer who was secretary of the American League, said he once asked Johnson whether he had ever used a spitball, which was legal through most of his career. Walter said he had fooled around with a spitter in practice but had thrown it in a game only once. He said the ball got away from him and he was afraid to repeat the experiment lest, with his speed, he kill somebody.

Evidently he screwed up his courage 206 times.

Lee Kanner's item mentioned that Iron Joe McGinnity held the one-season record for plugging batters, with 41 clean hits to his credit for 1900. Iron Joe also owns the record for fewest wild pitches, season — 0 in 340 innings in 1906. Must have been two sides to his nature.

Anyone planning on being shipwrecked on a desert island should never leave home without "The Book of Baseball Records." For example, under "Fewest Wild Pitches, Game," one finds "0 — Leon J. Cadore, NL: Brk. May 1, 1920 (26 inn.)" and under "Fewest Hit Batsmen, Game" the record is shared thus: "0 — Leon J. Cadore, NL: Brk. May 1, 1920 (26 inn.) Joseph C. Oeschger, NL: Bos. May 1, 1920 (26 inn.)"

Of course. That was the start of a weekend that remains sacred in baseball history. On Saturday Cadore and Oeschger went all the way in Boston in the longest game ever played in the majors. When darkness ended it, the Dodgers and Braves were tied, 1-1. While Cadore slept 36 hours straight, his playmates caught the midnight train home for a Sunday game with the Phillies. Brooklyn lost in 13 innings, 4-3. Next day the Robins, as the team was called when Wilbert Robinson was manager, were back in Boston. In the bottom of the 19th inning, the Braves pushed over a run that broke a 1-1 tie.

For 58 innings of toil over approximately 52 hours, the Brooklyns got nothing but the privilege of playing off the Saturday tie. They did that seven weeks later, and lost. In spite of everything, they won the pennant.

Still thumbing through the records, we find Alvin Crowder and Sandy Koufax licensed as paragons of consistent benevolence. Brimming over with the milk of human kindness, Crowder pitched 327 innings for Washington in 1932 without nicking one batsman. Koufax was equally chivalrous in 323 innings for Los Angeles in 1966.

Truth at the Plate

In 1976 when Randy Jones was winning the Cy Young Award, hitters complained that he never gave them a pitch good enough to hit. He must have conned a lot of umpires for he went 68 consecutive innings without walking a batter, tying the National League record set 63 years earlier by Christy Mathewson.

Speaking of Cy Young, his record of 511 games won is and perhaps always will be the most fascinating in the book. Most pitchers go through life without ever winning 20 games in a season. The pitcher's major league life expectancy is four and a third years. But supposing a man could last 20 years and win 20 games every season without a single off year when he won only 19. Suppose he won 30 a year for 10 years, for 15 years. Simple arithmetic proves that winning 511 games is flat out impossible.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

How to Save Time

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am often asked to reveal my secrets for saving time. My answer is: You have to work at it. Start early in the morning, at 9 or 10 o'clock, the minute you are out of bed, and keep your eye on the clock every second thereafter. Let me illustrate with my savings chart from a typical Sunday, which was Oct. 28, 1979.



Baker

Rising at 9:30, I combined shaving and church. This can be done by placing a television set where you can watch it in the mirror while scraping your jaw. The church service was being held in Texas or Tennessee, to judge from the preacher's speech rhythms, and, in addition to lifting my spirits, it left me with a feeling of pride in my country's majestic diversity.

Coincidentally, I also saved a dollar in cash, since I was unable to contribute when the plate was passed.

* * *

At breakfast, I worked a combination that knocked time for a loop. Instead of eating my banana first and then plodding on to the cereal, I sliced the banana into the cereal and saved time by eating them jointly. This wasn't all. While eating the banana and cereal simultaneously, I took in my daily news supply by turning on the radio.

The radio announced that President Park of South Korea had not been shot in a dinner quarrel with a house guest, as the paper had been reporting for the previous 36 hours. I had firmly believed throughout those 36 hours that this story was malarkey — nobody shoots a president because there is too much salt in the soup — and that Park had been deliberately assassinated. My intuitive understanding of human political nature was confirmed by the radio's report that Park had indeed been dispatched with malice aforethought. This increased my esteem for my own judgment.

* * *

Before breakfast was half over, I was already far ahead of most of the nation in accomplishments per minute. Consider: the face shaved, church behind me, a dollar earned, banana and cereal reduced to a single time-saving combination, and my respect for myself soaring.

Now the morning loomed as a challenge. I met it by lying on a couch with Shakespeare's sonnets. Waking at 1:30 p.m., I faced monstrous demands on my time. Disorganized people would have surrendered. Not a skilled timesaver.

I took lunch, pencil and Sunday puzzles to the television set. By 5:30, I had not only eaten the lunch, but also watched two football games and solved the crossword puzzle and the acrostic.

This saved me so much time that I resolved to read Shakespeare's sonnets, and read one before going out for cocktails. The reading took only a few seconds, and proved an invaluable timesaver once the cocktail talk turned to what each of us had been doing all day.

* * *

There was so much to be done. Dinner had to be eaten. Music had to be listened to. The condition of the cat's fur had to be discussed. Solution: do three things simultaneously. Putting the opening movement of Brahms's First Symphony on the phonograph — you can save a lot of time by playing only one movement per symphony — I turned it to moderate volume and discussed the cat's fur while eating dinner.

This left me time to lose a game of chess, while simultaneously eating peanuts, drinking cola-flavored carbonated water and despising my chess opponent for destroying so much of the day's carefully built stock of self-esteem.

At 12:20 a.m., while cleaning my teeth, I noticed Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in the mirror. Clark seemed to be imprisoned on Devil's Island with a distinguished cast and an Englishman (Ian Hunter) who — you could tell by the high-Episcopalian style with which he wore his convict suit — was supposed to be God. "That Englishman is God, and he's going to save Clark's soul before it's over," I said.

At 2 a.m., when such proved to be the case, my self-esteem was soaring again. What's more, I had saved something. Not time, admittedly, but something even better: Shakespeare's sonnets. They would still be there for reading when I shaved next morning.

★★★ Battle Ends in a Stew

By Justine De Lacy

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT) — "She was the black knight. We were the white knights," Pierre Troisgros, the three-star chef, said when it was all over.

Actually, it looked more like the Big Bad Wolf and the Three Little Pigs. Unless you were backstage.

The "wolf" was New York Times restaurant critic Mimi Sheraton, who was invited to Paris by the French television network Antenne 2 for a televised showdown the other night with some of the best chefs of France. In a series of articles on three-star restaurants, Sheraton has scathingly attacked the cooking of many of them. Facing her on the panel were Pierre Troisgros, who, with his brother Jean, runs a three-star restaurant in Roanne; Andre Daguin, whose restaurant in Auch is one of the pillars of southwestern cuisine, and Paul Bocuse. Food critic Christian Millau and Jean Didier, director of the Guide Kleber, were also on the show, "Dossiers de l'Ecran," which is French television's attempt at controversy.

"We invited her because her articles are particularly biting," said Antenne 2's Guy Darbois. "If she wrote nice articles, we wouldn't have asked her. At first we wanted a Michelin inspector and Jacques Borel, the king of the autoroute eateries, but they refused to come."

The film preceding the debate, "L'Aile ou la cuisse?" (White Meat or Dark?), featured Louis de Funes as the founder of the famous restaurant guidebook "Guide Duchemin," modeled on the Michelin red guide. The dedicated Duchemin tirelessly siphons gooey gravies and putrid purees into an overcoat outfitted with test tubes. When he asks for the bathroom in one restaurant, he is told to "follow the flies." In another, he is forced to down rotten oysters at gunpoint by a restaurateur who has lost two stars, while trying to fend off culinary espionage by the prince of pret-a-manger Jacques Tricatel, a take-off on Jacques Borel, the man who introduced hamburgers — in the form of skimpy Wimpys — to France.

Public Enemy

If Borel was once referred to by the Guide Gault-Millau as France's Public Enemy Number 1, Times food critic Sheraton is today regarded by many French chefs as Public Enemy Number 2. The feud started with Sheraton's article in The New York Times in June, 1978. The critic's chef-shattering message: many of the three-star restaurants in France no longer deserve their august appellations.

One charge that especially rankled was Sheraton's comment that the raspberry sherbet at La Pyramide was artificially flavored. Many chefs in France were students of Fernand Point who owned the restaurant, and they revere his widow, who, at 80, still runs it.

Most French guidebooks have a tacit "Don't touch the three-star restaurants" policy, and the chefs, unable to believe that someone had finally taken them on — let alone an *American* and a *woman*, in a land where food critics as well as chefs are men — circulated the article covertly, like Russian samizdat.

Incognito

What had really bugged the chefs was the fact that they never knew Mimi Sheraton had been to their restaurants. Unlike many critics who announce themselves in advance and expect catering, at the very least, in exchange for a favorable review, the Times critic had pulled off what the chefs considered a search and destroy operation *incognito*. This was all the more irritating since they had heard rumors of Sheraton's sizable silhouette. "But she's supposed to be enormous!" complained Pierre Troisgros, throwing up his hands.

Like Duchemin in the film, Sheraton frequently uses disguises to protect her anonymity. "I don't exactly dress up like a nun or a Hasidic rabbi," she says, "but I've thought about it." She had to get special permission from the Times to appear on the French show and agreed only on condition that she be masked.

"We had to get permission too," said Guy Darbois. "The last time we had a masked guest it was a prostitute."

When a cleaning lady dragging a bucket wandered into the studio, one chef yelled, "There she is!" But no one was quite expecting the figure that did show up: a figure in a green tent dress, a square-cut blond wig, and black eye mask with lace down to the chin.

Off camera, Bocuse puffed out his cheeks and waddled around the stage to indicate he felt the American critic could be recognized by other features than her face.

Undaunted, Sheraton responded to questions about her articles: "I think French cuisine *was* good, but I think many people today aren't getting their money's worth. I have been to Mr. Bocuse's and Mr. Troisgros' restaurants, but I haven't eaten their cuisine because they weren't there. Mr. Bocuse was in Japan and Mr. Troisgros was in California, though his brother was there," she added touching on the sore point of three-star chefs who spend more time flogging their flageolets in Japan and the U.S. than they do behind the stove.

"I haven't been to California in 10 years," Pierre Troisgros countered.

Sheraton: "All I know is that you were not in the *kitchen*."

Bocuse had his potshot ready. "When you go to Jean Banchet's restaurant near Chicago, can you honestly say that you are not recognized?"

Sheraton: "I was not known there during my first two meals, but I am now."

Millau: "Madame Sheraton is the only food critic I know who can eat with a mask on."

Sheraton: "I don't eat with a mask on. I'm wearing one tonight because I don't wear one to restaurants."

Millau: "When you say Bocuse's chicken livers are really beef liver, when you say Madame Point's raspberry sherbet is artificially flavored, you are accusing them of being crooks. You have to *prove* it."

Sheraton: "If Madame Point wants to sue me, let her."

Millau: "This idea of a disguise is ridiculous! What does it matters if a critic is recognized or not? A restaurant can't change its chef, its recipes, or its produce at the last minute. A day in advance, maybe, but not at the last minute."

Troisgros: "And the French still know a good dish from a bad one *no matter what Madame Sheraton thinks*."

Millau: "Madame Sheraton says that French cream, French butter, all French products are not as good as they were. Well, I say they are better and that she doesn't know what she's talking about!"

Interruptions

Sheraton tried to respond to the charges, even by interrupting the chefs, but the interruptions were not translated. She sat there mute and swaddled like an Afghan and by mid-program, she looked more like a lamb being led to the slaughter than any Big Bad Wolf.

By now, viewers were calling in with criticism about the high prices and cold shoulder they are finding in many French restaurants. Said Pierre Troisgros, "What do they want us to do? Bathe their feet when they walk in the door?" "The masked American," said one caller, "should stay in America where the food is tragic if she wants something to attack."

By the end of the show, Bocuse could no longer contain himself. The minute the cameras rolled away, he lunged at Sheraton and tried to grab her mask. She blocked him, and turned to walk away. From behind, he snatched at her wig.

"I expected him to do something like that," Sheraton said the next day over lunch. "Only I thought he'd do it on TV. Actually, I'm sorry I didn't hit him in the face. The chefs don't take into account the good things I've said about French restaurants. It's always the same. When you say something bad, you don't know what you're talking about. So that must mean you don't know what you're talking about when you praise them, too, right?

"I knew I'd look like a horse's ass, of course. I was resigned to that. The mask looked silly. Probably a hat would have been better. But I don't care. I want to safeguard my anonymity. Millau was wrong. There are lots of things cooks can do to cheat if they know you're coming even *five* hours in advance. And they can really fool you on service. One restaurant sent so many people to the table they could have performed a heart transplant.

"The French regard the three-star restaurants as institutions. They are very protective. There is no doubt, for example, that Point was a very great chef. I think they should name a garden after him. They should have a *statue*. They should rename the town Pointville. But they shouldn't send people to that restaurant at $75 a throw.

"They said last night that French produce is as good as it used to be. Well, it's not. There are a lot of people in France today eating a lot of bad food and liking it, or at least not complaining. They say the French palate is superior to the American one. Well, who's buying all that junk in the supermarkets, all the prepared dried-out cassoulets and bouillabaisses, all the boil-in-bag soups? The French are buying them. I don't know how Bocuse can make those terrible canned soups and sauces that he sells in the States.

"The French are like anyone else. They buy what's on the shelf. That's what Troisgros said last night. 'This is an American development. We're becoming Americanized.'

"And I told him, 'You should know better in France. You see what happened to us.'"



Associated Press

Critic Sheraton meets the chefs.

PEOPLE:

Rommel's Son Visits Site of El Alamein

Manfred Rommel, son of the World War II German field marshal, visited the desert site in Egypt where the crucial battle of El Alamein was fought 37 years ago and said it was just as well his father lost. "It's a sad thing for the German people that today they must admit that it was better to lose in war than to win, especially in the face of several thousand soldiers killed," said the 50-year-old mayor of Stuttgart, son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. "But we have to admit it. It would have been terrible if Hitler had won the war," Rommel told reporters as he scanned the barren sands where minefields still lie in wait and rusting relics of warfare can still be found. Erwin Rommel, the "Desert Fox," was defeated in a battle that turned the tide of World War II in favor the Allies.

* * *

Former British Prime Minister **James Callaghan** has received West Germany's highest honor for his work to improve German-British understanding. Chancellor **Helmut Schmidt** gave Callaghan the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany at a ceremony in Bonn.

* * *

Swedish journalist **Thomas Hammarberg** will be the new secretary-general of Amnesty International, the Nobel Peace Prize-winning human rights organization. The group announced in London that Hammarberg, 37, would begin a five-year term next July when Martin Ennals of Britain steps down after holding the job since 1968. Hammarberg is former foreign editor of the Swedish newspaper Expressen and correspondent for Swedish Radio.

* * *

Prince Charles celebrated his 31st birthday by attending a royal gala show for charity. One of his favorite pop singers, the sexy Shirley Bassey, dressed in a see-through chiffon, black-beaded dress, sang "Happy Birthday" to Britain's heir to the throne and then launched into a sultry rendition of her hit song, "Hey Big Spender." After the show, the black singer met the prince and gave him a secret present wrapped in blue paper with a large blue bow.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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